THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 29, 1845.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We give to-day, two interesting articles on the question of the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—one from our correspondent giving cheering assurances of a change of sentiment in favor of the right of way, in Philadelphia; the other from the Baltimore American, throwing out a broad hint that Pittsburgh can win the race if she will manfully strive for it.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that Philadelphia should oppose the right of way for the Baltimore road to come to Pittsburgh. We are satisfied that the opposition has proceeded from an ignorance of the true bearings of the question. When proper light has shined upon the enterprising population of that city, they will be the very strongest advocates of the road. That light is breaking in upon them. *The continuation of the Baltimore road to the Ohio river has now become absolutely necessary to Philadelphia, to enable her to compete with New York and Boston for the trade of the West!* The only question, then, for Philadelphia, is, "Which will be most for the advantage of Philadelphia, that the road terminate at Pittsburgh or Parkersburgh!" We cannot doubt that our sister city will decide in favor of Pittsburgh. If Philadelphians have any lingering objections to granting the right of way through Pennsylvania, we should be glad to hear them stated. Let us hear them; and if we cannot satisfactorily answer them we will yield to their force. What say you, gentlemen of the United States Gazette, North American, Inquirer, and Ledger! Let us hear from you. Your interest is as deep as ours, and it is high time it was looked to.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Yesterday, a subscriber living in Westmoreland county, called upon us and paid for his paper in advance to Sept., 1846. He informed us that he had now taken this paper regularly for *forty-nine years*, and no doubt has always paid for it in *advance*, we know he has done so since we have been connected with the establishment. We looked upon this venerable subscriber with the deepest respect. What immense changes has he seen, and what a vast amount of useful intelligence has he gleaned from the Gazette in 49 years! We have several subscribers on our books who have taken the paper twenty, thirty, and forty years; and a great many who are the children of old subscribers, the paper having passed down in the family, as a sort of heir-loom, from father to son, and to grand-children. Its effects in forming the political and moral principles of the generations it has instructed, can hardly be estimated. We must not forget to say, that the venerable subscriber referred to above, is a warm-hearted Whig and expressed the deepest interest in the Whig cause in this county.

☞ The Post is out against Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, because he is not on the best terms with Mr. M'LANE, the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company. What has this to do with the matter! Mr. M'LANE is now in England, and will in no way whatever be brought into contact with the members of the Legislature. If the right of way is granted Mr. M'LANE's inquiry will be, "will the provisions of the law suit?" and not who voted for it. The editor also says that Mr. BRACKENRIDGE is not a Jackson man. We know he has said some hard things of the "old Hero," in the heat of political excitement, and so has Mr. RITCHIE, the *official* editor, and T. H. BENTON, the leading Democratic Senator, and we are not so sure that the worthy editor of the Post himself, has not, in "days lang syne." Let these "by-ganes be by-ganes."

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Beaver Argus also seconds the motion to run HON. NER MIDDLESWARTH as Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

☞ It is stated in the Age, that JAMES E. SHERIDAN, Esq., has withdrawn from the Native ticket.

THE DELAWARE OUTRAGE.—The anti-renters in Delhi are likely to meet with their deserts. Richard Morse, a Justice of the Peace, of the town of Andes, has been arrested and after examination fully committed on the charge of aiding, abetting and assembling with armed and disguised men to resist the execution of process. John Beedle and Dr. Jonathan Alabun have also been arrested. The whole number of arrests made are 67, of which 12 have been committed on their own confession. A gentleman who has visited that quarter of the country says it is melancholy to witness the loss of property consequent on this outbreak. Great numbers of farmers who have not completed their haying and harvesting fled before they were pursued save by a guilty conscience, and have left their crops unprotected.

MURDER AT A MILITIA MUSTER.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald that on the 21st inst. a murder was committed in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, by a ruffian named BRITTON, upon a young man named TRUEMAN ALLEN. The troops were encamped out, and Allen was on guard. Britton attempted to cross the lines, and Allen ordered him to halt, when Britton sprang upon Allen and stabbed him to the heart. The murderer was captain of a gang of rowdies called "Hell Fire Insurance Company." Britton was committed to jail to answer in September.

☞ The Washington Union of Monday evening says that the "call" made by General Gaines on the Governor of Louisiana, for the services of he volunteer militia of that State, was "upon his own views (from the information in his possession) of what he deemed to be his duty. The Government has no more information of the movements of the Mexican forces, or the intention of the Mexican government to declare war against the United States, or to invade Texas, than has been published in the papers."

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Oswego, (N. Y.) Advertiser, says:—"A considerable excitement has been raised here by a rumor that the U. S. steamer Jefferson, now in this port, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the St. Lawrence, leaving the commerce of Lake Ontario without protection, and the revenue laws to take care of themselves."

☞ A Cassius M. Clay Meeting has been called in Cincinnati, without distinction of party.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steam schooner Augusta, at New Orleans, left Matamoras on the 12th instant. A letter from a gentleman of that place gives the following information respecting the march of Mexican troops towards the frontier:

MATAMORAS, Aug. 10, 1845.

With regard to the movements of the troops here, we know positively that all the points along the line of the river will soon be covered: Arista has about 3000 men; General Paredes is coming to Monterey with about four or five thousand; General Gaona is coming also with 3000, and General Bustamente goes to New Mexico. Thus far, however, notwithstanding these preparations, I believe that hostilities are not so imminent as might at first be thought. There is no General-in-chief appointed yet—no contracts for the necessary supplies of a campaign, or a serious incursion into Texas.

Some persons, generally well informed, think that the Government needs money greatly and is disposed to hold up the prospect of a war, in order to get the loan approved. The hope that foreign intervention will soon put an end to the difficulties between the two countries seems to be at the bottom of the ideas of this government, which on the other hand, if we may credit letters recently received from the capital, appears to be threatened with a new revolution.

The New Orleans Picayune, after mentioning the march of the three divisions of the Mexican army, noted above, says—

These three bodies compose the army of 10,000 men, we presume, of whose advance upon Gen. Taylor so many idle rumors have been circulated. That they are not as yet quite prepared to measure arms with the United States troops, and do not intend at present crossing the Rio Grande, we think may be inferred from the facts, that no general-in-chief has yet been named for the conduct of a campaign, nor have any contracts yet been entered into for provisions and other necessary supplies for so large a force.

FROM ARANSAS BAY, TEXAS.

The ship Queen Victoria, Captain Ramlett, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th instant from Aransas Bay, having sailed on the 11th instant. She reports that nearly all of the third and forth regiments of United States troops, under the command of General Taylor, had been conveyed by the steamer Undine, from St. Joseph's Island to Corpus Christi. The steamer Monmouth, although in a leaky condition, was enabled, by the pumps, to serve as a lighter between the transports in the Bay and the Island. The steamer Dayton, chartered by the United States Government to assist in the transportation of the troops and equipments from St. Joseph's Island to Corpus Christi, and which had left Galveston on the 5th instant, had not arrived at Aransas, (a distance of only 150 miles) when the Queen Victoria sailed. Fears were entertained that she had been lost during the blow on the 7th instant.

General Taylor had not heard of any Mexican troops being within annoying distance of him. It is hardly probable from his present position that he could have received the intelligence, should such have been the fact. He had already crossed the Nueces and planted the Star-Spangled Banner in the ancient department of Tamaulipass, he had only to sleep upon his arms and await the approach of the Mexican army, it having been decreed, it will be recollected, by that government, that the passage of the Rubicon, by the United States troops, would be considered as a declaration of war.

There was no sickness at all among the troops, the air was very fine and nights cool, with a good breeze night and day from sea; there was plenty of the best kinds of provisions; consisting of fish, wild deer and all kinds of game, fresh beef plenty at two cents per pound.

At the time the Queen Victoria sailed, it was understood at Aransas, that one thousand Mexican troops were actively engaged in fortifying Matamoras, and that large bodies of Comanches were manœuvring on the plain country, between the mountains and the Rio Grande.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—*A Cool Response.*—A Mexican man of war schooner arrived at Campeachy on the 5th inst., with a requisition on the Yucatan Government to raise troops. The Yucatecos told them, the Mexicans, if they went to war with the United States, that they, the Mexicans, must furnish their own men, as they, the Yucatecos, would not furnish any.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The following article from the St. Louis New Era, of Aug. 21, is sufficiently indicative of the spirit abroad in regard to Mexico. That nation is in a most hapless condition. She is destined to lose her fairest provinces, let her do as she will. If she declares War it will probably only precipitate her disasters more thickly upon her. If she quietly submits to dismemberment, she encourages adventurers to plan further expeditions:

CAMPAIGN TO SANTA FE.—We understand that a considerable number of respectable and reliable men are very ready and willing to engage in an immediate expedition against Santa Fe, provided they shall be called on to do so by the proper authority. There are in this city, and in other places in this State many respectable citizens who are desirous of leading or participating in such a campaign as officers, and many others willing to fill the ranks as soldiers. We understand that preliminary informal arrangements have been made to organize a volunteer militia regiment at this place, to consist of from 500 to 900 men, and to be raised with a view to march off in a very short time, and engage in an active campaign, to submit to strict military discipline, and to enter on the service, so as to leave the frontier in October and strike a blow at Santa Fe early in December.

It is said that Major Bogy and a considerable number of the officers and privates in the militia regiment are willing to engage in the measure, and that other persons in other companies would also cheerfully join a war regiment to be thus raised, and that intimations have been received from other places in the State of willingness to co-operate in the campaign. The regiment would be raised with the understanding that it is intended for immediate actual hard service, and that no person should join who is not prepared to submit to the hardships and the rigid discipline of a regular army. It would require bold, hardy, active men who do not fear fatigue, exposure or danger.

It is supposed that a regiment of such men starting from this place, with such additional forces as may be obtained about Bent's fort, and the other mountain establishments could take Santa Fe. They should be ready to march from our frontier by the middle of October, and in one month they might be in the vicinity of the Mexicans. If Mr. Polk will give the proper authority to the proper men, regardless of mere favoritism, a blow may be struck speedily that will count well in the war. There are a number of Western men who would conduct such an expedition even more efficiently than the regular army.

In another article, in the same paper, we find the following suggestions:

In addition to the expedition against New Mexico, a bold and early movement should be made against California. The Mexican power is so weak and unpopular in that region, and it is so far separated by mountains and uninhabitable territory from Old Mexico, that a very small American force could speedily reduce it to submission. A few ships of war with a small land force could speedily effect that object. If all our vessels of war in the Pacific were required to direct their immediate attention and efforts to that point of attack, and a volunteer force were promptly raised among the emigrants to Oregon and the adventurers among the mountains, the whole of California might be in the possession of our forces before they would begin to make serious preparations for defence or could be fairly begun in that country. By an early and efficient attack on New Mexico and California, our government would obtain the command of the weak provinces, and would then occupy a commanding and controlling position in relation to the Indian tribes, would afford a protection to a large number of American traders and make an effectual division of the Mexican forces.

CALIFORNIA.—The following article is worthy of more attention than ordinary announcements of this character. From information personally derived from Mr. HASTINGS, the Captain of the expedition, we learn it is designed to overturn the government of California, and establish an *independent* government, in connection with the inhabitants of Oregon. The population at present in California, from the United States, is sufficient for the purpose, and from the distracted state of Mexico, and the great difficulty of sending troops over the arid deserts of South California, there will be no opposition except from the few half civilized Mexicans who inhabit that country. We may therefore expect to hear of a revolution in that region by next spring:

WESTWARD! THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.—On yesterday evening another small company, under the superintendence of Mr. L. W. Hastings, left our place for California. They seem men of the right stamp for such an undertaking, and leave right willingly for the plains. Apparently regardless of all dangers, they venture forward, buoyed up with hopes of success, and stimulated to deeds of daring, by the desire of bettering their condition and that of their friends who have gone before them. The season of the year for such a jaunt *is* unusually late; but they seem to think not, and appear determined to show to the world that nothing need prove an obstacle to our crossing the plains. Success to them! Below we give the name of the company and their residence:

Lansford W. Hastings, [Captain] San Francisco, California; Dr. R. Semple, Alton, Ill., [6 feet 8 inches high;] O. S. Burnham, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Nash, South Alabama; A. H. Crosby, Lexington, Mo.; W. N. Loker, T. Merrange, St. Louis, Mo.; T. E. Robbins, St. Charles, Mo.; J Bristol, New York city; C. Venerable, Hagerstown, Md.; J. G. Ward, R. Rankin, Springfield, Ill.; N. B. Smith, H. Downing, J. B. Stebbins, P. Mendenhall, H. C. Smith, St. Josephs, Michigan; J. A. Simpson, C. Carroll, S. Bancroft, P. S. Philips, A. Little, T. F. Waters, Iowa.—*Independence Ex. 16th inst.*

From the Independence Expositor of 16th inst.

LATE FROM OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—A company arrived here on Thursday last, part of whom were from Oregon, and the rest from California. The parties met in the wilderness on their way in, and then came here together. Mr. J. M. Shively, from Oregon, informs us that he left Oregon on the 19th April last. He states that the settlers have a fine prospect for an abundant crop this year; and that they were making ample preparations to have every thing necessary for the emigration which went out the present year. He informs us that he met the advance party of the Oregon emigrants who went out this year, on the 8th of July last, at Green River, about 260 miles this side of Fort Hall. The emigrants were travelling in detached parties, the last of whom he met only one day's travel beyond Fort Laramie. Nothing had occurred to them on their route worthy of particular notice. They were all well supplied with an abundance of provisions and their stock and teams had stood the trip exceedingly well, with the exception of their horses. These he states were poor and seemed much much jaded and exhausted. There was no sickness of any kind amongst the emigrants. He states that the number of cattle was immense! The emigrants numbered about 2375 souls, large and small.

Owing to the recent disturbances in Oregon with the Wallawalla Indians, it was anticipated that the emigrants would be harrassed by them on their route. They were advised, however, of this anticipated attack, and intended gathering at Fort Hall in sufficient numbers to repel any attack that might be mediated against them. Mr. Shively is of opinion that the settlers in Oregon will have disturbances with the Indians during the coming winter, but nothing serious was apprehended from this expected outbreak.

He states that many of the settlers are in favor of organizing an independent government, thinking themselves too far from the United States for protection, unless the American Government would act with more promptness and decison than it has done heretofore.

Maj. M. Harris, better known here as "black Harris," was in Oregon, and engaged in hunting a better road than the one now traveled from Fort Hall to Oregon City.

Mr. Shively brought a large number of letters for the different sections of the United States.

California.—From Mr. Sappington, who left California on the 4th of April last, we have confirmation of the account of the recent revolution which has been published heretofore. The citizens of the country have appointed a Governor of their own, but it was anticipated that another revolution would soon take place, that the old government would be re-established. He brings no other news of particular importance.

A young woman named Sophia Smith, of Kingston, Ulster Co., but who had for some time been attending in a Thread-and-needle store in Greenwich street, was found yesterday morning in her room, dead. There were several small wounds in her abdomen, and a long strip of linen was wrapped tightly round her throat and stuffed into her mouth. The verdict of the Jury was that she came to her death by her own hands. She was probably deranged.—*New York Tribune.*

The above case has caused a good deal of excitement in New York, and the papers are giving it great attention. Foul play is suspected.

A LARGE VERDICT.—Some difficulty having arisen between Mr. M. B. Lowry, and the Erie Canal Company, in relation to the final estimate of his work upon the celebrated *quick-sand* sections on the Erie Extension, it was mutually agreed to refer the matter to Arbitrators, whose decision was to be final and conclusive. The arbitrators chosen were, the Hon. A. Plumer, of Venango, Gen. Curtis, of Mercer, Gen. John Mitchell, of Beaver, and J. W. Farrelly, Esq., of this place, who met at Harmonsburg, in this county, on the 18th inst. Mr. Lowry had for his counsel, the Hon. James Thompson of Erie, Hon. John J. Pearson of Mercer, and David Dendrickson, Esq., of this place. The Company had Messrs. Sill and Babbitt, of Erie, and Col. J. S. Riddle, of this place. The testimony was only brought to a close on Saturday morning, when the counsel on both sides agreed to submit the case to the Arbitrators without argument. The Arbitrators adjourned to this place, and at a late hour on Saturday night agreed to a verdict for Mr. Lowry, of $50,142 52.—*Meadville Democrat of the 26th inst.*

PHILADELPHIA AND THE RAILROAD.

Correspondence of the Gazette and Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22, 1845.

D. N. WHITE, ESQR.—Dear Sir:—I see by the late numbers of the Gazette, which we get at the United States Hotel, that you are determined to keep public attention directed to the great interest we have in the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to our city. I hope you will not give over your editorial exertions till you see that every means advisable, on the part of Western Pennsylvania, for an effective presentation of our claim of right of way to the next Legislature, shall have been adopted.

I take pleasure in communicating to you the fact that I find a very considerable change has been made, since last winter, in the opinions of Philadelphia business men, in regard to the extension of the road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh.—Many now express regret that their Board of Trade, and Members of Assembly, were influenced to oppose it. Nothing, I imagine, has been so potent in working the change, as the considerable diversion of western and southwestern trade, to Boston and New York, to take advantage of the low rates of transportation from those cities, by the new Miami Canal, to Cincinnati. They would not believe such might be the result of the great exertions of the more northern cities for the Western trade. But now, when Philadelphia is "tapped" by such a long, round-about route, they begin to foresee what may come over their trade when the Erie road is completed, and the chain thence to the Ohio is fully in operation. There are more of old Rip Van Winkle's descendants than can be found on Katskill mountains.

I am also surprised to find how seriously and generally the project of extending a Rail Road from Harrisburgh or Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh is entertained and discussed. You have doubtless observed some articles in the City and Harrisburgh papers, commending the enterprise to public attention. Our people will hardly believe how strongly it has enlisted feeling here. I have met capitalists who say they will subscribe liberally, if the route be at all feasible. I know but little of the availability of either of the proposed routes, but I have not much confidence in the scheme. It would doubtless be much more expensive than the completion, by the Company, of the road from Cumberland, by the Youghioghe-ny, to the Ohio. And where now could means be found, by individual subscription, to complete the work? Very little could be hoped for from our stricken city, and Philadelphia capital would be considerably strained in attempting such an outlay. But if they say they will undertake it, most certainly Pittsburgh will do what she can towards its early completion.

I can then safely assure you of the favorable feeling existing here towards our intended movement. Unless the new idea of a Pennsylvania road shall be thought opposed to a grant of way to the other, I am confident we shall not meet with the unreasonable opposition we last winter encountered from this city.

The demand is for the connection that shall be certainly and most quickly finished. Let the grant be offered the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and three years will not end before that great work will be in the fullest tide of successful operation.

I am so much gratified at finding the change of opinion, so favorable to us, that I cannot refrain from advising you of it. Respectfully, &c.,

A PITTSBURGHER.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO PITTSBURGH.—The citizens of Pittsburgh are giving intimations of a decided movement to be made at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the purpose of securing the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Ohio at Pittsburgh. That enterprising city, starting with unexampled energy from her late disaster, is displaying an unconquerable spirit which must in the end bring success to her steady and determined efforts.

"The all absorbing question to Pittsburgh," says the Gazette of that city, "is the terminus of the Baltimore Railroad." It declares that there is no time to lose.—"Virginia is in a perfect fever on the subject at present," continues the Gazette, "and we can scarcely doubt that the right of way will be given to the Ohio river at the next session of the Legislature, or at most the succeeding one." It represents to the Philadelphians, who have been active in their efforts to defeat the right of way to Pittsburgh, that, if the lower route through Virginia is obtained, the interests both of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will alike suffer; nor will it be possible to retrieve the injury by any continuous road from one city to the other. The true interests of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, it adds, are identical on this question. A Convention is proposed to be held sometime in September or October for the consideration of this subject, and it is suggested that it should not be confined to the Western and Southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, but that Philadelphia and the midland counties should also be invited to send delegates.

We can assure our Pittsburgh friends that we watch their movements on this important question with much interest and solicitude. They are such good neighbors that we very much desire to draw them closer to us. There are many advantages which the Pittsburgh terminus presents. That route, in the first place, is shorter than any other. It touches the Ohio at the main head of navigation; and it will bring us into connection with the direct route to Lake Erie. These are considerations of great moment—all of them. The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio would indeed be an essential sequence to the termination of our road at Pittsburgh; yet, with all the influence of the West brought to bear upon this point, aided by that of the central Middle States, there seems to be no reason to doubt of the early accomplishment of that great national work. It is a reproach to the country that so vital an avenue of internal communication as the Ohio should be allowed to lie next to useless for one third of the year.

It is not our purpose at this time to enter into a comparison of the relative advantage of the lower Virginia and the Pittsburgh routes respectively. The main purpose of our Railroad Company is to get to the Ohio; and they have solicited again and again the mere privilege of selecting such a route as might seem the most available. Yet this request, which, one would think, would be eagerly anticipated, in view of the benefits which would be conferred upon the region of the selected route, has been either denied absolutely, or the granting of it has been so loaded with embarrassing conditions as to be utterly nugatory. *That region, however, which shows the most activity and earnestness in co-operating with us for the removal of the difficulties which now obstruct the progress of the road, will be the most likely to obtain the preference as to the location of the future terminus.—Baltimore American.*

CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.—At the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Western Diocese of New-York, recently held in the city of Rochester, a preamble and resolution, touching the connection of Bishop ONDERDONK with the General Theological Seminary, and proposing to instruct the Trustees representing the Diocese in the Seminary, to make all necessary and proper efforts to procure a special meeting to act upon the question of his removal, were offered by Judge DAYTON of Lockport. The subject called out a long and interesting debate, which is sketched in the Rochester papers. The result was the unanimous postponement of the question until the next Convention.—This was assented to by the mover.

☞ According to the Washington Union, the President does not think it necessary at present to call an extra session of Congress.

THE LEXINGTON ADDRESS.—The Address adopted by the people of Lexington, before proceeding to take illegal possession of C. M. CLAY's property, was drawn up and read by the notorious TOM. F. MARSHALL. Among many other things, it brings in the Annexation question, and the New York Tribune. The *Louisville Journal* makes the following remarks concerning it:

"This address, as we have already stated, was written and read by Mr. T. F. Marshall, a renegade from the Whig to the Locofoco ranks. Much of it is just, and some of it unjust. The New York Tribune, one of the most influential Whig papers in the Union is spoken of as a leading Abolition paper. The editor of the Tribune is strongly impressed with the impolicy of slavery and the expediency of getting rid of it as soon as such a measure can be accomplished by safe, constitutional, and legal means, but there is not an editor in the Union, Whig or Locofoco, who scorns the Abolitionists more utterly, or denounces those pestilent hypocrites and their purposes more vehemently than he. We are sorry that the Whig portion of the Lexington population should have allowed themselves to be betrayed by a renegade into a false imputation upon an able and patriotic Whig editor, who, although he may be wrong in some of his views, is one of the strongest champions and brightest ornaments of his party.

"Again—in this address, the recent policy of opposing the annexation of Texas to the United States is spoken of, if we rightly understand the language, as among "the leading and most dangerous principles" of the Abolitionists. It seems strange, indeed, that the Whig citizens of Lexington should have suffered such a libel upon themselves and their party to be put in their own mouths, by an unscrupulous and vindictive political apostate in the first moments of his rage and disappointment on account of his own defeat as a candidate for Congress. *There is no doubt in* our minds, that the Whigs of Lexington, who voted for the adoption of the address, did so without a full comprehension of the bearing of some of its passages, but, knowing Thomas F. Marshall as they did, they should, we think, have sanctioned nothing from that source without a careful scrutiny of every paragraph and every sentence."

GOOD LAND AT THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS PER ACRE.—We commend the following statement, which, in the main, we know to be true, to the attention of emigrants. It is copied from the *Kalamazoo Telegraph:*—At the present rate of State Warrants, (30 cents on a dollar,) any one with $15 in his pocket, may go the Land office in Marshall, and secure 40 acres of land, equal to any in this or any other State—an investment (if improved) sufficient to support a family. Ye who think of emigrating to Texas or Oregon, now is the time to make a better choice. Come to Michigan, where you can buy, at 37½ cents per acre, any quantity of level, rich, well-watered and timbered lands—a single tree on each acre worth more than the price of 40 acres. Here you will find mills, school-houses, post-offices, clearings and settlements in the immediate vicinity of these State lands—plenty of work, and good pay, for yourselves and families, and plenty of everything to eat, drink and wear. This is no exaggeration we state facts from personal knowledge, having visited the lands selected by the State in Kent, Ottawa, Allegan, Barry and Kalamazoo counties. In the latter, from 20,000 to 40,000 acres were selected of the choicest quality, being a part of an "Indian Reservation," consequently kept out of market during the great speculation of '36 and '37. Some of these lands lie within ten or twelve miles of this village, the *ultima thule* of railroad travel West, for years to come. Young men and farmers of New England and New York here is a field for your enterprise, which can be occupied almost without money or price. The timber on the land will pay for clearing, even if converted into ashes; and then, what crops! We challenge the world to beat Michigan this year in wheat or corn, either in quality or quantity. Come, then, to the West, where you may enjoy health and happiness, and in a few years you will prize the land which has cost you 37½ cents an acre at as many dollars—and cheap at that. A perfect title can be had to 80 acres of choice land for $30, if, as is alleged, State scrip can be bought for 35 cents on the dollar; $100 in railroad scrip gives the holder his pick of lots. At 50 cents an acre, with the advantage of the railway to bring produce to Detroit, the chance is a good one.

MOST BRUTAL.—The *Louisville Journal* of Monday last says:

"We learn that the *mob*, on Tuesday night, at Lexington, carried their brutality farther than the Lexington Inquirer has stated. We understand that the "choice spirits" consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, wearing black masks to conceal their features, (this was modest at all events,) and calling themselves "the black Indians"—that they made loud noise through the streets of Lexington, maltreated many negroes, and, besides tarring and feathering several in the public square, broke the ribs of one man, *the hands* of another, and so injured the eye of a third that the poor fellow will lose it. What will the people at large think of these proceedings!

FROM SCHUYLKILL.—The *Schuylkill Patriot, Extra*, of to-day, states that there were on Wednesday afternoon last, assembled on Blenheim Heights about 450 armed citizens, who under their several commanders spent that and the succeeding day in calling at the habitations of the once peaceable and orderly inhabitants of that country; but no one, except women and children were at home. The women, of course, were unable to tell where their husbands had gone, or when they expected them to return. The posse, however, succeeded in finding some 20 or more persons, whom on Thursday afternoon they marched to Gilboa, where they will be examined as to their participation in violations of the laws of their country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MISSISSIPPI.—The Whig State convention which met at Jacksonville on the 5th instant, nominated the following gentlemen as their candidates for the approaching Election:

For Governor, Gen Patrick Henry, of Madison.
Attorney Gen., Daniel Mays, of Hinds.
Auditor, D. J. H. Williams, of Octibbeha.
Treasurer, Gen. J. P. Gray, of Jasper.
Secretary of State, J. L. Thorry, of Claiborne.
Congress, P. W. Thompkins, of Warren, P. B. Starke, of Lowndes, A. L. Bingamon, of Adams: Walter Brooke, of Holmes.

This is a capital Ticket, and we wish it could be elected, but that is hardly possible.

STATISTICS OF CALOMEL.—One house in this city has, we are told, prepared and sold, within the last three years, 17,000 pounds of Calomel. The consumer pays the apothecary for the medicine, at prices varying from $50 to $500 per pound. Putting the above quantity at only $60, it would appear that the price paid for it has exceeded a million of dollars. It is supposed that the quantity manufactured by other houses is at least six times as much. If so, the cost of calomel in three years, has been $6,000,000, or an average of two millions per annum.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Whig candidate for Governor in Maine, is a practical mechanic—a ship carver. The editor of the Kennebec Journal says he called upon Mr. Morse, at his shop in Bath, a few days ago, and found him with his coat off, busily engaged upon the figure-head of a ship. The Journal says that Morse is, nevertheless, one of the best informed men in Maine. His speeches in Congress show him to be a man of great talent.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 30, 1845.

THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.

Our citizens have taken hold of the subject of procuring from the next Legislature the just grant of the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad through this State, in a spirit of earnestness, energy, and determination, which we think cannot fail of success. The City Councils, as will be seen by a reference to their proceedings published a few days since, have appointed a committee on this subject, thus giving it, as it ought to have, the official sanction of our municipal authorities; and our very efficient Board of Trade has also appointed Committees to perform such duties, and render such service as are deemed necessary to further its interests.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the 28th inst., the following committees were appointed on the subject of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, to wit:

Committee to visit Philadelphia and confer with the Board of Trade of that City—Messrs. Wm. M'Knight, Wm. Bell, Wm. Eichbaum, Joshua Hanna, and Warrick Martin.

The duties of this Committee are very important, and we have no doubt, from the character of the gentlemen appointed, that they will be properly discharged. They are of our oldest and most influential merchants and business men, and represent the views of the great mass of merchants, manufacturers, and property holders in this city, and also that of Allegheny.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Thomas Bakewell, Neville B. Craig, J. Carothers, Wilson M'Candless, Josiah King, John Bigler and Wm. Eichbaum.

This is a permanent resident committee, who will have the whole subject of the Railroad under their care and supervision, such as collecting and furnishing information, calling public meetings when such are deemed necessary, and taking any and every measure calculated to promote the great object designed to be accomplished.

The public will thus see that Pittsburgh is not idle in a matter which so vitally concerns her prosperity and the prosperity of the State, as well as that of our sister cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. We are determined that if the Legislature will refuse to do an act of the highest wisdom, and of common sense precaution, it shall not be for the want of the clearest and the most convincing information. But we will not permit ourselves for one moment to doubt that the right of way will be cordially granted. Last winter the subject was a new one, and it was urged under many disadvantages. Next winter the case will be different. The candidates in a great many of the western and northern counties are pledged to go for the road, and a feeling is awakened among the people, which will carry the subject before the Legislature in a very influential light.

☞ The Post, yesterday, exclaims, "what will the editor of the Gazette say—what can he say!" to the suggestions of the *Baltimore American*, that the Whigs should give their support to two Democrats for the next Legislature, in order to aid in securing the right of way to the Baltimore Railway. Why, we say this—that we highly respect the editor of the Balt. American, and shall always be happy to follow his advice when we can consistently do so. We have no doubt that in this instance it is given with the best of motives, but under a misapprehension of the true state of the case. If the editor of that sterling Whig paper was on the ground, and was acquainted with all the merits of the question, as well as the men running on the several tickets, we do not think his course would be much different from our own, and we intend to vote for our excellent Whig ticket, both because we believe it to be an efficient Railroad ticket, and because it represents our political principles. We believe the editor of the Post is a friend to the Railroad—indeed we do not know but one inhabitant of Allegheny county who is not—we would therefore suggest to him, whether, on mature reflection, he does not think he can better subserve the cause of the road, by leaving it out of politics altogether! We are satisfied this mixing it up with our election will do more harm than good. We are all, of both parties, in favor of the road, and are willing to use all laudable means to secure its terminus at Pittsburgh let who will be elected. Let us go on with the election on ordinary political grounds, and then let Whigs as Whigs, and Democrats as Democrats, and altogether as citizens of Allegheny County, urge our rights and reasonable demands upon the Legislature, and ten to one our request will be granted.

☞ New York papers express considerable alarm lest Boston should run away with all the Western as well as Northern trade. That enterprising city is pushing out her iron arms in all directions, and gathering the wealth of a nation into her lap. The New Yorkers urge the importance of pushing forward the Erie Railroad with vigor, as the only means of securing a proper share of the western trade. If New York is alarmed, ought not Philadelphia to be eminently so! If she wake not soon her share of the Western trade is gone forever. It is too late for her now to talk of a continuous Railway from that city to this. It will take too long to do the wind-work and build the road, and all the time trade will be seeking new channels. The wisest thing Philadelphia can do is to join with us in urging the granting of the right of way to the Baltimore road. By this means she will take the most effective measure in her power of preserving her trade. At any rate this is the very best means she can take to secure a continuous railway, as the Baltimore road, in coming down the Youghiogheny, will make one hundred miles of railroad for her, and if she chooses to continue it to Chambersburgh or Harrisburgh, she can do so.

The Dubuque Express says that Mrs. GOODRICK, the wife of DAVID GOODRICK, of Potosi, (W. T.,) on the 13th instant strangled her only two children to death with a handkerchief. The oldest was a boy of five years, and the other a girl five or six months old. Mr. GOODRICK had been absent during the day, and on his return in the evening discovered his wife at the bedside trying to stab herself with a knife. Upon his speaking to her, she desisted, and pointed to her dead children. The mother, raving mad, was put in confinement, as soon as aid could be procured. No sign of derangement had ever before appeared in her.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS IN KENTUCKY.—We have given elsewhere a very full account of the scenes which have recently transpired at Lexington, Ky., and which must excite a profound sensation in every part of the Country. Our limits to day will not allow us to review at length these extraordinary proceedings. It is of course unnecessary for us to say that we regard them not only as wholly unjustifiable, but as an atrocious outrage upon every principle of Law and Justice. They reveal the irreconcilable and deadly hostility of Slavery to the Right of Speech and the Liberty of the Press, and the mad infatuation of its advocates and supporters. The attempt to justify these deeds of lawless Force on the ground of the alleged design or tendency of Mr. Clay's paper to excite the Slaves to insurrection, is futile and preposterous. That this plea was sincerely urged on the part of many ignorant or superstitious men, is probably true, but to suppose that the leaders in the affair believed any such thing, is to guard their reputation for honesty at the expense of their intelligence. The character of Mr. Clay and that of his associates: some of whom are Slaveholders and therefore as deeply interested as any of their neighbors in the preservation of the public peace: the nature of the discussions in the True American, and all the circumstances connected with its publication, may be safely appealed to as evidences of the utter groundlessness and absurdity of the only allegation on which the authors of this outrage rely for a justification of their conduct. The alarm which they felt arose not from the fear of an insurrection of Slaves, but of a *resurrection* of the Consciences of *Slaveholders* under the influence of an untrammelled *Press*!

> "'Tis Truth and Knowledge, hovering evermore
> Before the Oppressor's vision, and in
> Upon his monstrous moral nakedness
> Casting unwelcome light, that makes him woe."

It is our deliberate conviction that the tendency of Mr. Clay's paper was to counteract those causes of insurrection which are inherent in the very nature of Slavery, and thus to diminish the insecurity which must ever be felt in a slaveholding community. It is not when the Slave sees those who have power to break his chains laboring earnestly and zealously in his behalf and struggling to obtain his deliverance by peaceful means, that he is most likely to resort to violence. A spectacle like this, by kindling Hope in his bosom, would rather tend to awaken in him a spirit of patient endurance than excite him to violence and bloodshed. But when he sees his friends who had nobly enlisted in his cause put down by lawless Force; when he finds his master resolved on the perpetual enslavement of himself and his posterity; when his hope of peaceful emancipation dies out and Despair settles "cold about the heart and chills the blood;" when both night and day are enveloped in a dark cloud

> "Of tideless, waveless, sailless, shoreless woe;"

then has the Slaveholder reason to anticipate that terrible contest of blood in which the Almighty has no attribute that will not be arrayed against him!

If this view of the matter is correct—and that it is so we are firmly persuaded—the citizens of Lexington have not only assumed the responsibility of a most unjustifiable outrage upon Law and Right, but in doing so have greatly increased the danger of an insurrectionary movement among the Slaves. The suppression of Mr. Clay's paper and the motives which prompted the deed will be known and discussed in whispers in every Slave cabin in Kentucky. The masters can no more prevent this than they can bottle up the rays of the sun, or stifle the love of freedom inherent in the nature of Man. We pray God to preserve them from the consequences of their own folly and fanaticism!

The sympathies of the brave, the good and the true every where will be powerfully excited for Cassius M. Clay in this hour of fierce trial and stormy persecution. Let not his bold heart yield to despair, nor doubt for a moment that the sublimely glorious cause of Human Freedom to which he has consecrated his noble powers shall yet triumph over all opposition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ABOLITION PRESS IN KENTUCKY.—We shall republish in to-morrow evening's "Union" the proceedings of the meeting of the town of Lexington and the county of Fayette, in relation to the press of Cassius M. Clay. The address and resolutions, which were presented by Thomas F. Marshall, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting, are written with great force, and breathe a proper spirit. Indeed, we rarely saw any proceeding which, under similar circumstances, was conducted with a firmer, yet more moderate temper. There was no riot, no mob, no violence, and no bloodshed. The people were determined to put down a nuisance among them, which threatened to disturb the peace of their hearths and their homesteads; and the effort was so calm, yet so decided, that Mr. Cassius M. Clay saw at once it was his interest and his duty to submit. The effect of the moral lesson will be to teach the abolitionists the necessity of practising more forbearance towards the peculiar institutions of a large portion of the Union, protected, as it should be, by the guarantees of the constitution itself. No similar attempt will ever be made to disturb the peace of the southern or western States, by the establishment of an abolition press within

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WRITE AND HARRIS.

☞ The Pittsburgh Gazette is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
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For five lines, or less	One year	$6 00
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PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845.

The Canal Commissioners and Canal Trade.

We are not about to talk of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, but to speak of the duty of those in power, with reference to the competition from the Miami Canal. Never were our Public Works exposed to such powerful competition before. It cuts right at the revenue of the State, and is really alarming in its effects. Unless some prompt and energetic measures are taken to retain the trade we have heretofore enjoyed, it will inevitably leave the Main Line. This is no fancy sketch. We are not only told so by western merchants who have hitherto had all their goods brought this way, but we actually know them to have been sent around to Cincinnati *via* the New York Canals. Philadelphia merchants are paying freight on their sales to New York in order to retain their custom, and the goods they sell are sent *via* that city to Cincinnati, instead of passing as formerly over our State Works. We ask whether this is not a state of things which demands immediate attention. The Canal Commissioners should immediately reduce the tolls so as to bring the goods this way. The Ohio Canal Commissioners were obliged to do this immediately after the opening of the Miami Canal, and it is not to be supposed that we can keep up the present rates of Toll without serious loss. The Transporters are anxious to reduce the rates of freight; it is their interest to do so, but until the Commissioners give them a margin to do it, they cannot without loss to themselves.

We find public attention is strongly drawn to this subject, and the universal desire among men in every branch of business is, that the Commissioners will take some energetic measures forthwith to meet the exigencies of the case.

The Philadelphia North American contains some very forcible remarks concerning the importance of the Western trade, and the necessity that Philadelphia bestir herself if she expects to retain any portion of it. The remedy proposed is to build a continuous railway to Pittsburgh. Now we put it to the good sense of that paper, whether the giving of the Baltimore road the right of way, and making a road to intersect it, would not be the best plan. In the first place, if the Baltimore road is driven from this State it will find its way to the Ohio river through Virginia, and will thus be in a situation to *intercept* the trade and travel to a continuous Railway from Philadelphia to this city. In the second place, the route contemplated for the Baltimore road is the same which would undoubtedly be the best route for a continuous road. Thus Baltimore will make one hundred miles of a road for Philadelphia. By this latter plan all danger of the *interception* of trade and travel below and the building up of a rival city to Pittsburgh, will be avoided, and Philadelphia will have as good a road, or one nearly as good, and probably fully as effective, as if she had a continuous road of her own. Will the North American look at this and meet the question boldly. It must be met, and that paper will deserve and receive the thanks of Philadelphia, which manfully and clearly points her the path to her own safety and prosperity.

The New "Star Cotton Factory."

Being in the neighborhood of the new "Star Cotton Mill" yesterday, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to look in. The building is now nearly completed, and they have commenced putting up the engine and fixtures. The building is a fine one, 102 feet long by 51 feet wide, and five stories high. The firm is N. Voeghtly & Co., and the name is as above. They will commence operations with 6000 spindles and a few looms, calculating to increase the latter as they progress. The mill will start on the 1st of November, and perhaps sooner. We are glad to see so many new establishments springing up in the cities. From the character of the gentlemen interested in this new concern, it will certainly be pushed with spirit. This is the third new cotton mill we have noticed lately.

Vermont.—The annual election in Vermont takes place this day, September 2. The Democratic ticket is, for Governor, Daniel Kellogg; Lieut. Governor, Wyllys Lyman; Treasurer, Daniel Baldwin, the same as last year. The Whigs run the present Governor, William Slade. The Liberty party also has its candidates; Wm. R. Shaffer, for Governor, Horatio Needham, for Lieut. Governor, and Zenas Wood, for Treasurer

A Sabbath Convention.—We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the proceedings in another column, proposing the holding of a Sabbath Convention, on the 18th inst., for this county. We trust the Convention will be a large one. Every good citizen cannot but feel a deep interest in the proper observance of the Sabbath, whether as a religious or civil institution. Let there be, then, a full delegation to the proposed Convention.

Sickness.—The Alton Telegraph says that the sickness in the country surrounding that City was never greater than at the present time; and what adds to the affliction is, that it is of an unusually fatal character. The disease generally is bilious fever of a high type. The health of the City itself was never better than it is now.

☞ Would it not be worth while for the Councils of Allegheny city to appoint a Committee to act with that appointed by the Councils of Pittsburgh on the Railroad question? Our neighbors over the river are as much interested as we, and must bear their portion of the labor and expense attending this matter.

☞ The Harrisburgh letter we copy from the Philadelphia Ledger, gives considerable news. The great failure of Iron men, which is noticed, will only be the prelude to others if the free-trade and anti-tariff policy of the Ledger, and the Locofoco party is carried out.

John Bruce, Esq., of Winchester, Va., reaped this season from a four acre lot in the vicinity of that town two hundred and ten bushels of Fall Barley, which he disposed of at 75 cents per bushel.

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania commenced its annual session yesterday. Chief Justice Gibson, and Associate Judges Rogers, Kennedy, and Burnsides, are present.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.—We are glad to see our Wellsville friends so much interested in this project. A sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to warrant the organization of the Company, and by a notice in another column it will be seen a meeting of the stockholders has been called. In the mean time, Col. Dodge is to go on with the examination of the line.

We cut the following from the Wellsville Patriot:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting of those friendly to the Cleveland and Wellsville Railroad, was held last evening in this place, for the purpose of raising the necessary amount to secure the charter, which was obtained in a few minutes. The charter requires that sixty days notice be given before the organization of the company, so that the company cannot be organized before the 29th of October. The Commissioners have however, made arrangements with a competent engineer to have the route surveyed in the meantime; so that there will be nothing to prevent active operations being commenced on the road, almost as soon as the company is organized, as the obtaining of the necessary amount of stock will require but a very short time."

The people of Wellsville are very active in endeavoring to fix the terminus of the road at that point, although the charter leaves that question undecided. We would suggest to the friends of the road in Ohio, whether some point near the mouth of Little Beaver would not be a better location. We confidently expect to secure the terminus of the Baltimore road at Pittsburgh, and in that event we look forward with certainty to a Railway connection with Cleveland. It is important, then, that the contemplated road should strike the river at a point as near Pittsburgh as possible. We have been told, also, that a better location for a road can be found by striking a point near the mouth of Little Beaver, than by going to Wellsville.

Mad River Railroad.—The Urbana Gazette states that that portion of the Mad River Railroad lying between Wabash and Springfield, has been put under contract. There was very considerable competition among the contractors, which resulted in securing terms very favorable to the company. The entire line from Springfield to Tiffin—from which point the cars are running to Sandusky—is now under contract, and will be pushed to completion as fast as money and labor can drive it. We have before stated that cars were running from Cincinnati to Xenia, distant from Springfield but about twenty miles, and there is every reason to believe that the whole line from Cincinnati to Sandusky will be completed in readiness for next spring's travel. The importance of this work to the commerce and business of Lake Erie, and especially to Buffalo, can scarcely be over-estimated. It will bring us within thirty six hours of Cincinnati, and will draw this way the travel, and consequently a large share of the business of six or eight rapidly growing States. —*Buffalo Commercial.*

We call the attention of our Philadelphia friends to the above, and ask them, in all seriousness, what they intend to do? Do they mean to remain with folded arms, in apathetic indifference, while Ohio is pushing her canals and railroads to the Lake, thus enabling New York and Boston to intercept all her trade which has formerly come up the Ohio? Already do we feel the effects of the competition of the new line of Canal opened up through Indiana to the Lakes, and when the Railway is finished we shall lose both trade and travel, unless something is done to retain it. The remedy must be immediate. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offers us the only chance. Philadelphia should cordially unite with Baltimore in pushing that road to an immediate completion to Pittsburgh. In that way she can keep her hold on the Great Valley. If she chooses to pursue an opposite course she should prepare to give it up.

The Mob and its Fruits.—The following paragraphs from the New Haven Courier of late date, throw additional light upon the state of society in Lexington!

"We saw yesterday a letter from a gentleman now in Lexington, to a friend in this city, dated August 20th, which speaks of the intense excitement prevailing in consequence of recent events which have transpired there. From this source we derive the information that a portion of the citizens of Lexington have formed themselves into a band, termed "the Regulators," painted and disguised as Indians, and threaten to drive every free black from the city and county. Their first depredation was committed on the night of the 19th instant, when they took a black preacher, stripped and whipped him, and afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers. Every man feels it necessary to go armed in self-defence, and an obnoxious word or sentiment exposes one to the fury of the populace. To make this fact appear more fully, the writer states that two wealthy citizens met, a day or two since, in the street, and disagreeing upon some matter connected with the late disturbance, pistols were immediately drawn, and would have been used but for timely explanation.

"The letter states that the worst passions of the multitude were so wrought upon in relation to the "True American" and C. M. Clay, that at the time of the Convention, it needed but the word of any one of the Orators on that occasion to have produced the most direful results, even to the shedding of blood. As denunciation and anathemas fell from the lips of the speakers, the yells which the multitude sent forth were such as language would fail to describe, or the mind of man hardly to conceive of."

The Anti-Renters.—It is stated in the Albany Argus that the Supervisor of the town of Broome, James Coulter, who has been among the Anti-Rent leaders at Delaware, has been admitted to bail. He was a committee-man of one of the associations. It seems to have been the business of these committees, as stated by the Governor, to procure arms and disguises, and distribute them gratuitously among the natives. They also have charge of the finances, and pay the expenses of keeping up an armed and disguised force to resist the due execution of the law.

The Anti-Renters of *Schoharie* are not so bold as they were, and a general meeting was held in Gilboa on the 26th, it appears from a letter in the Argus, of the principal men of the Anti-Rent associations from the towns of Blenheim, Broome, Conesville, Jefferson and Summit; these being the chief Anti-Rent towns in the county. Terms were offered by this meeting, and resolutions passed to dissolve their associations and abandon opposition to the constituted authorities. These terms were satisfactory to, and accepted by, a portion of the people—much to the dissatisfaction of others having no faith in their promises, and feeling that to accede to them would be stepping over every principle of our institutions. After this arrangement, the prisoners were set at liberty, and a general amnesty proclaimed. We don't think it wise to compromise with such men. They promise well in the hour of danger, but are prompt to make trouble when the community are quiet.—*New York Express.*

Allegheny College.—The Summer Session of this institution closed on Thursday last. The examination was very thorough and the result was highly creditable to both scholars and Professors. The exercises at the commencement were interesting and the subjects chosen by the performers very appropriate and instructive. The services of the Meadville Brass Band were engaged for the occasion and contributed no little to the pleasures of the day. The College will reopen on the 2nd Monday of October next.—*Meadville Gazette.*

☞ The steamboat General Wayne left here yesterday morning, having six canal boats in tow for Toledo. When near Avon, some twenty miles from here, the wind which had blown freshly for some time, chafed the lines so much as to cut them all adrift, and they subsequently beached. One was insured in an agency in this city, but the others are believed to be without insurance, and will probably be a total loss. No lives lost.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE TARIFF—HOW IT WORKS

The practically beneficial operations of the Tariff are strikingly exemplified in the following conversation, related by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Morning Herald. Wherever manufactures have been established at the South, by enterprising men, the same results have followed—the farmers find they "ollers have money," and this practical argument in favor of the Tariff is worth a thousand disquisitions which very few can understand.

At about twenty miles from Washington, we left the cars at the "Laurel Switch" with a view of crossing by the Laurel factory to the camp ground. After a walk of a very long mile, we came upon a village of apparently five or six hundred inhabitants. Its aspect was totally distant from that of the usual tumble-down, struggling, starving, poverty-stricken villages of the South. It was compact, fresh, and had all the air and comfort about it of an enterprising settlement. The houses were of brick, clean and commodious. The streets were clean—the inhabitants were clean—the whole aspect of the village and the fields around was clean. The universal Yankee was at the bottom of the secret. In the midst of the village there stood one of the largest Cotton factories we have ever seen—four stories high and longer than the Astor House. The bell was ringing in the cupola as we passed along, and as if by magic from every direction, groups of young women and boys came flocking to the great entrance. They were coming from breakfast to resume their work at the spindles and the looms. In addition to boys and men, they employ about three hundred girls in that factory. Besides this there are several factories of machinery in the village—one of cotton machinery, all of them employing together about four hundred men. And all this comes of an enterprising Yankee named Capen, who established the Laurel factory some dozen years ago. After passing the village we met an intelligent countryman going in with a basket of eggs and a handfull of chickens, and the following conversation ensued between us.

"Going to market, I suppose sir!"

"Yes, sir, going to the Laurel. We get as good prices for our truck at the Laurel, as we do in Washington, and its ollers the cash down. Them fellers at the factory never say credit; and you can't bring 'em too much truck."

"And you always get good prices?"

"Ollers! They pay you right down on the nail. *It's helped this country a heap, I tell you.* They ollers have money, somehow, the Yankees do. Why, sir, ten years ago this country was starving to death. All that could rake and scrape enough to go out to the West were packing up and moving off. But since that factory's been put up, there is no more moving. We can get money now any time. Why, sir, there is one old woman, and her little boys, that made a hundred dollars this summer, a sellin' blackberries and huckleberries at the Laurel. And they ollers pay you the money down. Them fellers is ollers got money. Wheat and corn, sweet potatoes, chickens, bacon, eggs, potatoes, milk, cheese, butter, why, they buy every thing, and are glad to see you, and they pay you the money down—they ollers have the money at the factory. I'm just as sure of the money for my truck that I get, as if I had it in my pocket. They ollers have money, them fellers do."

"I am glad to hear so good a story of the Yankees, my friend. Is there not another factory in the neighborhood?"

"Yes, sir; the Laurel is the big prong of the Patuxent, and a mile lower down, they are putting up another big factory of the same sort. Them Yankees ollers have money somehow. They are a great help to a country, any how; you can't stop 'em from going ahead. They ollers have money, and they pay you right down on the nail; and if you don't like paper money, they'll give you the silver. They ollers have both kinds."

"Good—very good. But is there not another factory in the neighborhood!"

"Yes, sir; the Savage factory, on the Little Patuxent, about two miles off, if anything is bigger than the Laurel; and they just do business the same way. They ollers have the money, for everything you bring 'em; and they are glad to see you. The Yankees are a good kind of people for a poor country. They scatter a heap of money round. And I tell you, *if you fellers at Washington go for to tear down the Tariff, we'll be down on you like a thousand of brick*, as the Yankees say.

We endeavored to persuade the stranger that *we had got such a fair start now in manufacturing that he could do without the Tariff*; but he asserted that *we had better tell that to the marines.*"

"You fellers at Washington" have got a temporary advantage of this rude chicken-seller and his class, and can push them to the wall this winter; but if the 'fellers' don't find their match before they are through with the business, then we can't guess like a genuine Yankee.

From the New York Express of Friday.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Bustamente, Commander of the forces against Texas—The Fifteen Million loan authorized.—The bark Ann Louisa, Captain Marshall, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz. She sailed on the third instant.

Previous and up to the departure of the bark Ann Louisa from Vera Cruz, the Mexican Government were making great preparations for war. They had taken all the guns and munitions of war out of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, fearing, in the event of an attack, they would fall into the hands of the Americans.

A large number of troops had marched for the frontier of Texas. The whole force, when assembled, were to be under the command of Gen. Bustamente. The Mexicans, Captain Marshall states, say the United States are sending troops into Texas, and they, the Mexicans, will march through Texas on the road to the Capitol at Washington without declaring war!

Congress have passed the bill permitting the Government to borrow $15,000,000 to carry on the war. This amount they confidently expect to raise in England.

The American squadron had not arrived at Vera Cruz, but were hourly expected.

It is the opinion of prominent men at Vera Cruz that Almonte would be elected President, in the event of which they say war will be inevitable.

The Ann Eliza brings only $19,798 in specie.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MEXICO.

Although the dates are not later, there is some interest in the extracts below. The three first are from a large English house, and the other from most respectable sources. Taken together, these extracts show that we must all guess for ourselves.

Vera Cruz, July 22.—War between this country and the United States is now inevitable.

July 30.—It is generally thought that this country will yet have to declare war against the United States.

August 2.—Our latest dates from Mexico are to the 30th ult. The Mexican troops are ordered to proceed for the North, and to take up a position ten leagues in advance of Rio Bravo. So we might shortly expect to hear of hostilities having commenced in that part.

MEXICO, July 26.

Our political relations with your country, I regret to say, are assuming an unpleasant aspect, and the cry for war is universal. It has not been formally declared, owing, I believe, to the solicitations of the French and English ministers, who are desirous, if possible, of averting so dire a calamity.

Puebla, July 29.—Though the declaration of war of this country, against the United States, is already published in the newspapers—we trouble you with a small order for goods, because we behave firmly that war in reality will never be made; this country being in want of every thing necessary for it actually.

Hicks, the man who made the savage assault with a razor on Sunday evening, was, yesterday, committed to answer for assault and battery with intent to kill.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger)

Heavy failure of Iron-mongers—State Lunatic Asylum—Common Schools—Cemetery—The Murder Trial, &c., &c.

Harrisburg, August 29, 1845.

One of the heaviest, and, I venture to say, one of the most deplorable failures that ever took place in this borough was made public yesterday afternoon. The Messrs. Bayard, proprietors of the Emeline Furnace, situated near Dauphin, about 11 miles above this place, and the Victoria Furnace, located in Clark's Valley, about six miles farther up the river, have failed; their liabilities being in the neighborhood of *one hundred thousand dollars*. This is the first blow at the iron masters of Pennsylvania, and it is feared that it will be followed up by others.

A meeting on the subject of the State Lunatic Asylum was held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, Judge Dock presiding. It was addressed by Judge Eldred, Gen. Ayres, and Col. Snowden and others. In the course of his remarks the gentleman last named explained the object of the meeting. It appears that Miss Dix, the celebrated philanthropist, visited the various prisons in the State last winter, after which she memorialized the Legislature to erect an asylum for the insane poor. An act was passed appropriating $50,000 by the State, and $50,000 more to be raised from the different counties in the State for its erection—the building to be located at or near Harrisburg, providing the county of Dauphin furnishes a hundred acres of land. Private contributions to a considerable amount have already been made, and the Grand Jury has recommended the Commissioners to appropriate $3000 out of the county treasury to further the object. The probability is that success will crown the praiseworthy efforts of the few philanthropic individuals who are so vigorously at work.

The contract for finishing the Wisconisco Canal, running from Clark Ferry to the Lyken's Valley coal region, which was allotted to Messrs. Overshine and Laumad, has been underlet by those gentlemen to Mr. J. Martin, the Whig candidate for Sheriff. Five hundred men are to be placed on the work immediately.

Mr. D. A. Muench, one of the Native nominees for Assembly, has declined.

The friends of universal education will certainly be gratified to learn that the prejudice maintained in some of the German counties against the common school system is gradually wearing away. This is as it should be; and as we mark the progress of civilization, we can see a taste for learning gradually develope itself in districts where but a short time ago few English books were to be found. Messrs. Hickok & Cantine, the publishers of Cobb's excellent series of school books are daily shipping them to sections of the State which have, hitherto, from the passage of the Common School law to the present time, refused to accept its provisions. This is a cheering prospect, and points out plainly that the day is not far distant when the old Keystone will rank first in intelligence, as she now does in wealth, integrity and prosperity.

The neighborhood is suffering much for the want of rain. The river is so low that it is forded with ease by vehicles of every description. As I passed the flourishing bridge a few days ago I noticed the toll-gatherer gazing abstractedly at a number of carriages fording the river. Ever and anon he gazed at the sky, and his very looks seemed to say, "why *don't* it rain!"

The citizens of Harrisburgh are laying out a cemetery, about a mile north of the borough, which, when finished, will rival Laurel Hill. A beautiful road, skirting the woods and winding along the brow of a hill, leads to it. Its excellent location, and the solemn grandeur of the works of Nature which surround it, will make it a fit resting place for the dead.

The evidence in the case of Shamberger, Calio and Hahn, indicted for the murder of G. W. Brooks, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, when E. A. Ley, Esq., commenced summing up for the Commonwealth. It is not probable that the Jury will receive their charge until this afternoon. Yours, &c.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I heard that the liabilities of the Messrs. Bayard are much heavier than at first reported—that they are indebted to one man alone $70,000. The United States Marshall has levied on their effects.

The Delaware Disturbances.—*Requisition for Troops.*—We learn upon inquiry at the Adjutant General's office, that the Governor has ordered into the service of the State, in Delaware county, a company of Light Infantry from Unadilla, Otsego county, and two companies of Light Infantry recently formed in Delaware county; that it is expected the companies will be filled up to 100 men each; and that the Battallion thus composed is placed under the command of Major Thomas, Marvin of Delaware county. Of this force, 100 men are to be mounted at once, with orders to mount another hundred, in case the officer in command, and the Sheriff, shall think the service requires it.

These steps, taken promptly upon the publication of the Governor's Proclamation, we are assured will be followed by such others as shall prove to be necessary to ensure the execution of the law, and the service of legal process, both civil and criminal, in that county. It is confidently believed, however, that the force now placed under the command of Major Marvin, will prove fully adequate to that object.—*Albany Argus.*

THE HOLY SABBATH

At a meeting of the Sabbath Association of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, convened Aug. 28th, 1845, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling a county Convention, with a view of promoting a better observance of the Christian Sabbath, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That a Convention of the friends of the Sabbath in Allegheny county be called, to convene on Thursday the 18th of Sept. prox. at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Swift's) of Allegheny city.

2. *Resolved*, That the friends of the Sabbath, in different sections of the county, be invited to co-operate in this measure, and as churches and congregations, or in whatever other form they may deem most advisable, to send delegates to attend said convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the editors of papers in the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and throughout the county, favorable to the above object, be requested to publish, in their respective papers, the proceedings of this meeting.

By order,
ROBERT DUNLAP, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA—August 30.

Ashes—No recent sales of Potashes; we quote $3.75. Coffee—The stock is light and holders firm. Sales of 400 bags Laguayra at 5¼@7¼c for ordinary to fair quality; 600 Rio at 7¼@8, and 100 Java at 9¼@11c ₱ lb. 4 and 6 mos. A sale of 1750 bags handsome Maracaibo Coffee in Boston for this market at about 7¾c. Cotton—The market has been dull and quiet during the week. Sales of 285 bales Upland and N. O. at 7@7¾c ₱ lb for middling to fair quality, and a lot of ordinary at 6; we quote Inferior, none; Ordinary 6¼@6¾; Middling 7@7¼; Good middling 7¼@7¾; Middling fair 8@8¼; Fair 8¼@8¾; Good fair 9@9¼. Feathers—Sales of 6000 lbs Western at 30c ₱ lb, cash. Fish—No arrivals of Mackerel; small sales of No. 1 at $13 50; No. 2 at $10,75@11, and No. 3 South at $7@7,25 ₱ bbl. Flour—There has been an active export demand for flour, with sales of 9500 bbls, and the stocks and receipts being light, holders are very firm at last week's prices. Sales fair brands fresh ground at $4,50; good brands at $4,56@4,62½. Brandywine at 4,62½. Family at $5,25. 1500@2000 bbls sound old stock Pa. at $4,25, and recently ground at $4,37½. Fruit is scarce—Sales of good Sicily Lemons in lots at $6@6,25 ₱ box. Ginseng—A sale of crude at 35c ₱ lb. Hemp—Sales of about 90 bales Italian at $190@200, and 50 bales Manilla at $142 50@145 ₱ ton, both 6 mos. Hides—A sale of 500 Laguayra at 10c, 6 mos. Iron—There has been an increased demand for Pig Iron. Sales Pig at $20@20 ₱ ton for No. 1, and $27 for No. 2 Foundry; cold blast Forge at $34. No. 1 Anthracite at $27@28, all on time. English Bar is held at $87,50@90, and American at $80 @5,50. Oils—Fish Oils are in fair demand; sperm at 90c @$1,05, unbleached and bleached; Whale at 37@38c; 40 bbls Tanner's oil sold at $12,50@13 ₱ bbl. A sale of Linseed Oil in casks at 65c, cash. Provisions—Pork is inactive, but holders are firm. Small sales of Mess at $14 and Prime at $11 ₱ bbl. cash. Bacon—Demand fair. Sales of Hams at 5¾@6, and covered at 6@11c. Sides at 8, and Shoulders 5c in parcels. Lard—Demand active, partly on speculation. Sales of 6000 kegs Western at 5¼@5¾c, cash and 4 mos. Butter—Sales at 9¼@10c in kegs and bbls. Cheese—Sales at 6¼@7¼c. Rice—Stock light. Sales in lots of 60 tres at 3¼@4c ₱ lb.—Seeds—Sales of 500 bu prime Cloverseed at $5,50 ₱ bu, part for another market; 200 bu good and prime Timothy at $2,50@2,75. Sugar—The market has become inactive, but holders are very stiff in their demands, owing to the small stock in first hands. Sales of 140 hhds N. O. at 7 @7¼c. Tallow—A sale of country Tallow at 6½c ₱ lb. Wool—The receipts have been very large, and there has been considerable anxiety to realize by some holders. The week's sales amount to 200,000 lbs domestic Wool, part for the Eastward. Among the sales were 12,000 lbs full blood Pa. at 31c, 6 mos; 14,000 very prime fleece at 30c, 6 mos; 9,000 lbs ¾ to full blood at 30c, 5 mos; 19,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood to prime at 28c, 4 mos; 30,000 lbs good ¾ blood at 29@30c, cash and 4 mos; 20,000 lbs, a mixed lot, at 31@33c.—[N. American.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 3, 1845.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The question is asked, with no little anxiety, what will Cassius M. Clay do? In our opinion he ought not to do any thing until his health is perfectly restored, and his mental powers invigorated by rest and reflection. Had he stopped the discussion of slavery during his severe illness, his enemies would not have obtained so great an advantage over him. They would have been without the semblance of an excuse, which they now insist they have, for their illegal procedure.

What Mr. Clay may do, we can scarcely surmise, further than that we believe he will not give up the prosecution of the great object to which he has dedicated his fine abilities, and the adventitious circumstances of his birth and education. We should be sorry to see him leave the soil of Kentucky. Much of his influence in that state would thus be lost. Neither do we conceive it would be prudent to attempt to print his paper again in Lexington. Two plans offer, either of which would answer the end designed. One is, to establish his press in Louisville, where it would be safe, or *print* his paper at Cincinnati, but *publish* it at Lexington. This strikes us as the best plan. His residence and editorial office could be at Lexington, and the paper be dated from there, while it could be printed and mailed at Cincinnati. In this way the paper would be as much a Kentucky paper, and just as effective as if printed in Lexington.

But would not Mr. Clay incur great danger by editing and publishing his paper at Lexington? We think not, particularly if it is conducted in a more prudent manner, which we think he will be disposed to do, after the experience of the past, and the benefits of calm reflection. He must see that prudence and patience are absolutely necessary in the conduct of so great an enterprise, and that an evil so interwoven with the interests and usages of society cannot be quickly or rashly extirpated. If the paper is calmly and prudently conducted, we do not believe the orderly mob of Lexington will incur the further odium, not to speak of the danger, of removing the editor, or taking his life. It would be a more serious matter than boxing up or sending off type.

At all hazards, we hope Cassius M. Clay will not give up the cause to which he has devoted his powers, and especially that he will not desert Kentucky. It is important, for the success of the cause, to have a foot-hold on slavery ground; and we know no one more fortunately situated than he, in the circumstances of birth, education, wealth, abilities and influence, to throw up an intrenchment in the enemy's territory, there to wage victorious war over the powerful and watchful, though not unconquerable, foe.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER

Fortunate escape.—Yesterday afternoon between two and three o'clock the head of one of the boilers in the Steam Planing Machine of Mr. George Drayer, Allegheny City, situated on the bank of the Canal just above Cedar st., blew out with a tremendous concussion, shaking the houses in the neighbourhood. The end was next the Canal, and the boiler was thrown directly back about one hundred feet, stoving in the wall of the brick house occupied by Mr. Baker and Capt. Ward. The head did not blow off, but *out*, leaving the rim attached to the boiler.

Directly behind the factory and opposite the boilers stood a large pile of boards; part of these were forced off and driven into the ground some three feet inside of Mr. Baker's yard. A fence and bake oven inside of it were totally demolished. These obstacles providentially turned the boiler a little to one side, and it struck the wall of the house just beside the door opening on a porch and into the yard. Mrs Baker was making bread inside, just where it would have struck had it not been turned, and a cradle with a child in it stood so near, the cradle was broken but neither mother nor child were the least injured.

A little girl was looking out of one of the windows in the same room through which a brick was hurled. The boiler would unquestionably have gone clean through the house, perhaps knocking it down, but for the board pile. The wing of the factory, and all the machinary in it, was reduced to a perfect wreck; but singularly enough no person was injured except Mr. D's father, and he but very slightly on one arm. A hot brick was also thrown into the next house and burned some bed clothes.

The boilers were made by Mr. R. Wightman, but no cause for the disaster is assigned except that the metal of which the head was composed was of poor quality. It is said to be honeycombed. This may be and no fault of the maker. Whether there was sufficient water in it we could not learn, but it is just such a case as affords the amplest room for an investigation, and might throw great light on the primary cause of other explosions. Mr. W. is an experienced boiler maker and the defeat cannot be attributed to him.

The escape of the persons in and about the building was extraordinary. The engine, fixtures, and whole wing were completely wrecked. The fence on the opposite side of the Canal was slightly broken. The movement of the boiler was something like the recoil of a gun, but the force was tremendous.

The American Whale Fishing in the Pacific.—The total value of American whaling shipping at Lahaina, from January 22 to May 13, 1845—3½ months was—

165 ships, valued at, with their out fits		$4,860,000
Having on board, barrels	26,235	
Sperm oil, worth		906,690
Whale oil, barrels	86,730	603,740
Bone, pound	808,000	242,400
Total		$6,702,830

Crews—4,950 men.

Of these ships 109 were out from home on their first season only.

Ships of all other nations, 6; 1433 bbls. sperm, 5200 whale, 50,000 lbs. bone. Total value, $99,590.

The Rail Road.—We direct the attention of our cotemporaries throughout the interior of the state, and in Philadelphia, to the article of "C." in our columns to the Railway. The acquaintance he has with the subject, derived from experience and close attention to it, entitle the remarks of "C." to more than ordinary deference.

Supreme Court.—Wm. M'Candless, Esq., has been appointed Prothonatory of the Supreme Court, *Vice* A. W. Pentland, resigned. This appointment gives general satisfaction. A better one could not be made.

☞ A carpenter named McDonald, fell from a three story building on Wood Street on Monday and was terribly injured. He was alive yesterday morning but his recovery is doubtful. He is a widower.

The census of Cambridge, Mass., recently taken, exhibits a population of 12,490, which is an increase of more than 4000 over that of 1840, and the increase of dwelling houses is in proportion.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

This is a work greatly needed by our eastern emporium as well as ourselves. Various routes have been proposed, and as Pittsburgh is one terminus of all these projects, she can have no special preference for the one over the other. All she desires or need wish for is the *speedy* completion of a line of Railway by that route which presents the greatest advantages; and in discussing the advantages, we must take into view not only the comparative lengths and expenses of the various routes, but the probabilities of their execution.

A route may be the shortest and yet require an amount of new work and new expenditure which may exclude all hope of its completion. Another route may require less new work than any other, and yet there may be reasons which might prevent its adoption, and even if adopted might prevent its completion.

I propose in this article merely to give a plain, unvarnished statement and exhibition of some of the various routes, and thus enable every man to compare and examine them all, and select for himself.

Several routes have been surveyed up the Juniata, and by the Conemaugh or Black Lick to Pittsburgh. That by Black Lick Creek is the shortest from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. The next is the Conemaugh route; this would pass by Johnstown. These being the two shortest of the routes from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, we shall mention no other. Two other projects have been proposed—one from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the mouth of Little Wills' Creek in Bedford county, to Chambersburgh, and thence to Philadelphia. The other from Little Georgetown in Virginia to Hagerstown, thence by the Franklin railroad to Philadelphia.

The former of these two routes would require a new Railroad about one hundred miles long, and would, like the Conemaugh and Black Lick routes, be entirely in this State. The latter would require only a road over the space of thirteen miles, we believe, though of very difficult ground, and these thirteen miles lie partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, and the length of Railroad would probably not be less than eighteen miles. The two last routes depend upon the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The following table shows the length of railroad to be made from Pittsburgh by the first two routes, and also the length of road necessary to connect Pittsburgh with Philadelphia after the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is made, by the two last named routes; also the distance by the way of Baltimore.

Name of route.	*New road to be made—miles.*	*Total distance to Philadelphia.*
Black Lick,	243	317
Conemaugh,	248	352
Little Wills Creek,	100	399
Hagerstown,	18	421
Baltimore	00	432

Here it appears that the route by the Black Lick, a branch of the Kiskeminitas, is the shortest, and that by the Conemaugh next shortest to Philadelphia; but they require the one 243, the other 248 miles of new Railroad. Both these routes pass for many miles by the Pennsylvania Canal, and both cross it, so that there would be, in case of either of them being made a continual interference between the interests of the Canal and Railroad. We shall not enter into the mooted question as to the merits of the two modes of conveyance, but will remark, if it is settled that railroads have the advantage, the Legislature will hesitate to charter a company to run a line along and parallel to the Canal; and on the other hand, if canals are preferable, stockholders could not be found for a Railroad extending nearly two hundred and fifty miles. Certainly, too, some years must be spent in gaining the assent of the Legislature to such a bill, and even after the bill is passed, it will be very difficult to get subscriptions for such a large amount of stock.

The other three routes, which all depend in whole or in part upon the B. & O. R. R. remain to be noticed. One general remark, however, is important and applicable to all of them. If the B. & O. R. R. is brought to Pittsburgh, there will be no fear that a railroad will ever be made from the sea-board to any point on the Ohio river north of the Big Kenhawa, and but little probability even of that. And on the other hand if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is excluded from Pennsylvania it will, no doubt, find its way at last to the Ohio either at Fishing Creek, Parkersburg, or some other intervening point and thus interfere materially with both the Canal and Railroad from this place to Philadelphia.

The shortest of the three routes depending on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is that which branches off in Bedford county; it is the shortest by twenty-five miles, and is confined to our own territory, but it requires one hundred miles of new railroad. Between the other two, the one by Hagerstown, the other by Baltimore, there is but eight miles of difference in distance, both pass into other States. The former of the two will require to complete the connection between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia eighteen miles of new road, and before that road can be made the assent of the Legislatures both of Maryland and Virginia to the connection will be required. The longest of the five routes is that through Baltimore; it is only eighty miles longer than the Conemaugh route, it seeks no expenditure by our State, it will afford the shortest and best route from the Lakes and the Ohio to the seaboard, and if made will prevent the extension of any more southern road to the Ohio. The route by Little Wills Creek and Bedford will be only fifty two miles longer than the shortest route, it will be entirely within our own State, and will require 143 miles less of new railroad. It will pass through a part of our territory which has received but little benefit from public improvements; while the two first named routes would pass for long distances near our own State Canals and Portage Railroad.

One additional remark and we are done. It is not a little singular that some persons who think that a railroad from Baltimore to this city would injure our public works advocate a similar road which would pass near to our canal and thus be still more likely to interfere with it. C.

"THE BLACK TARIFF."

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post, the leading "Democratic" paper in New York:

"Knowing how well you love the *black tariff*, I am sure it will gratify you to learn that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, is unwearying in his exertions to collect such statistical information in reference to it, both in its commercial and domestic bearings as will show it up to the country in all its depravity; and if glaring, incontrovertible *black* facts will do the deed, I may almost announce to you that this *execrable relic of Whiggery is doomed*. I am also informed that equally efficient measures will be taken to re-establish that excellent democratic regulation known as the sub-treasury, and that its early re-enactment will be urged upon the next Congress."

This will doubtless be highly gratifying intelligence, remarks the *Courier*, to the manufacturing population of democratic Pennsylvania, and the wool growers of New York and the East. The whole country is confessedly prosperous beyond precedent, under the existing Tariff. Polk was elected under an

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Convention designed to be held at Greensburgh, on the 24th, to take into consideration the best means to procure from the next Legislature, the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is deservedly attracting very considerable attention, and we expect it will be the largest and most respectable business Convention ever held in Western Pennsylvania. Allegheny county holds her meeting, for the appointment of Delegates, on Friday afternoon, the 5th inst., in the Market square. It can hardly be necessary for us to urge attendance as we expect, from the feeling among the people, that they will assemble in such masses, that the large area of the Market will scarcely hold them.

Other counties, we are glad to see, are awake and active to the importance of this subject, and will be fully represented. Yesterday we received the following Circular letter from Somerset, which shows the deep interest felt there, and the means taking by our active little sister to promote this great object:

SOMERSET, AUGUST 28th, 1845.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—The citizens of western Pennsylvania, friendly to the passage of a law granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road the right of way through our state, propose holding a convention at Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next. The undersigned citizens of Somerset county, deeply impressed with the vast importance of the passage of the proposed law, have taken the liberty of addressing you as friends of Pennsylvania interest to exert your influence in having a full representation in that convention. Our county will send at least thirty delegates and we would be glad to see an equal number from each of the western counties. We respectfully suggest the propriety of taking such measures in your county for the appointment of delegates as will ensure a general attendance. It is we presume unnecessary to say anything with regard to the expediency of securing the Rail Road to Pennsylvania. If we want the Road, now is the time for action. Unless our Legislature pass a law at their next session, it is almost certain that Virginia will admit it into her territory. Believing the proposed convention to be the means best calculated to manifest the feeling of our section of the state upon the subject we would again most respectfully urge you to lend your aid in securing a full attendance at the same. Yours, &c.,

Samuel Harned,	Isaac Hugus,
M. A. Sanner,	Isaac Ankeny,
John R. Edie,	Samuel W. Pearson,
John Witt,	Jon. Row,
A. J. Ogle,	John Neff,
Simon Gebhart,	C. M. Hicks,
J. F. Cox,	John Hanna.
J. S. Black.	

Similar Circulars have been sent throughout the counties of Bedford, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Green. Our Rail Road Executive Committee we suppose will lose no time in sending out letters of invitation to the counties interested. We would advise that they invite all our northern and middle counties, as well as Philadelphia. Although it was originally intended that the Convention should be principally for Western Pennsylvania, yet no one would object to delegates from any part of the state. Much information would thus be diffused, and more concert of action secured.

☞The Baltimore American, in an article on the "Prospects of things in Oregon," after speaking of the wonderful advance of this country to the West, and the changes in the popular views of time and space, remarks:

"Taking St. Louis as a central point, where at some time our seat of government may possibly be located, *the distance to New York is about the same as the distance from the same point to the bay of San Francisco.* With a railroad extending from Baltimore to St. Louis—a thing which may be witnessed in this generation—we could have communication between the two points in four or five days. The extension of the magnetic telegraph could give almost instantaneous transmission to all sorts of intelligence. From St. Louis to the Pacific the same modes of intercourse would furnish, in due course of time, equal facilities."

Our respected cotemporary has made no small mistake in his calculation of distances; the visions of national glory which have come up before him seem to have obscured his better judgement and information. St. Louis is nearly twice as far from the bay of San Francisco, measuring in a straight line, as from New York, and considering the nature of the country between the eastern and western points and that city, the Pacific port *is more than twice as far;* even making allowances for all the improvements of modern art.

Between St. Louis and New York, if our recollection serves us, we have about 19 degrees of longitude. While between St. Louis and the bay of San Francisco we have about 34.

It should be recollected also, that the country between St. Louis and New York is the finest in the world, abounding in large and beautiful rivers, stupendous lakes, a fertile soil, well watered, and a very uniformly level surface. The only exception being the Allegheny mountains, which are but a short way across, and of easy assent, and *they* can be avoided altogether. On the contrary, between St. Louis and the bay of San Francisco, we have some six or eight hundred miles of desert and mountain, almost destitute of water and timber, and unfit for cultivation—a country which will never be settled except by a nomadic, half civilized race. The connection, therefore, between St. Louis and the bay of San Francisco, for a century to come, from the great distance and the difficulties of the way, must be very uncertain.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—We are glad to see that the oath-bound secret order of Odd Fellows is not in favor with the churches of the land. At the session of the Genessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held, resolutions were introduced setting forth that there was much objection among the members of the Methodist Church to ministers belonging to secret societies, and requesting those who did so belong to withdraw themselves.

In South Carolina, the Bishop and clergy of the Episcopal Church have announced that they "will officiate at no funeral at which any subsequent religious services will be contemplated," referring to the Odd Fellows.

The Baptist Church in the State of New York appear to have taken similar ground. Very recently six members of the Bottskill Baptist Church in that State, were cut off from all connection with that church, because they declined to sever their connection with the Odd Fellows.

There is no doubt in our mind that facts will show, that a membership with secret oath-bound societies is detrimental to good morals, domestic happiness, and general social intercourse. It tends to build up a clique, or restricted social set in society, and leads to intemperance and many other evils. That is one reason why so many men on becoming decidedly pious, and uniting with Christian churches, abandon the lodges of their former associates.

OUR MANUFACTURES—CUTLERY.

Some time last year we noticed one branch of the manufacture of Cutlery in this city, viz: Knifes and Forks. Our attention has latterly been drawn to some other and finer branches.—Like most other folks, we have an itching to see every thing curious, and so we walked into the establishment of MR. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, No. 140, Wood street, enticed, to be candid, by the display of innumerable articles in his window. We were desirous of ascertaining whether they were made in the city or brought on from the east. Mr. C. politely showed us a great variety of articles of his own manufacture, of the best workmanship, and, where required, the most exquisite finish. He has the largest stock of Dental, Surgical and Oculist's instruments ever offered in the city, comprising every article professional gentlemen require in treating the ills flesh is heir to, and all made and finished at his establishment. We don't know how they would operate, and we hope we may never need to, but they look like the things required in cases where used. We could not help thinking what a blessing it would be if the professors who use these articles were as skilful in handling them, as they are exquisitely finished. All sorts of shears from the splendid patent tailors', down to the nicest ladies' scissors are to be found there. Some time since, an article went the rounds of the papers stating that tailors' shears, of American manufacture were highly prized in England, and brought enormous prices. This fact proves that they are far superior to any European scissors ever invented. Then there are Knifes of all sorts and sizes, from the delicate and exquisitely tempered Penknife up to the huge Bowie, large and heavy enough to slaughter an Ox, albeit we are sorry to say, they are generally used to carve men, &c., &c. The great variety of articles of Saddlers,' Tinners' and Glassblowers' tools, precludes a minute notice; but when we say that the work of Mr. C. will bear a close comparison with any eastern or foreign work, and is much cheaper, we have said enough to induce those disposed to purchase such work, to examine for themselves before going further.

We notice Mr. C.'s establishment, because we see in it the germ of what must become a branch of great importance to the city. Why should we send to England for the knifes and forks wherewith to eat a meal's victuals, when skillful mechanics at our elbow, are ready to make them as cheap as they can be imported? Or why should we go abroad for those useful instruments our Professional gentlemen handle, when as good are made at our doors? There is no reason in it; the only difference is in the name. We hope to see the day when fine articles of cutlery will be manufactured for export from our city, just as we make Iron and Nails, and a thousand other things wherewith to supply the great West.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Sentence for Manslaughter—Military Movements.—&c.

HARRISBURG, August 30, 1845.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Judge Eldred delivered his charge to the jury in the case of Shamberger, Callio and Hahn, indicted for the murder of Brooks. At 2 o'clock, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the prisoner, and at 4 o'clock they were brought in for sentence. In the course of his remarks, the Judge took occasion to say that the counsel for the Commonwealth had, at an early stage of the trial, abandoned the idea of procuring a conviction for murder in the first degree, and that the verdict rendered by the jury was satisfactory to the Court. The remarks of the Judge were feeling and effective, but both Shamberger and Hahn manifested a cool indifference; Callio, who was less culpable than the other two, according to the evidence, was sensibey affected, and shed tears freely. They are all married men, Hahn being the son-in-law of Shamberger. The sentence of the Court was, that they each pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth and the costs of the prosecution and to be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years. The Court House was filled to its utmost capacity, and after sentence had been passed, a large crowd of both men and boys followed the prisoners from the Court House to the Jail.

The Dauphin Guards, Captain Watson, depart for Baltimore and Washington on Monday. They will muster, rank and file, about forty men. It is probable that they will extend their visit to Richmond, Va., by invitation.

The Harrisburg Rifle, Capt. Seiler, will leave on Monday week on an excursion to Philadelphia and New York. In the former place, they are to be the guests of the Jackson Artillerists, Capt. Hubeli. They are a well-drilled corps, and will, no doubt, attract attention.

Capt. Alden Patridge's "Literary, Scientific and Military Academy" commences its fall term on Monday next.—I understand he has about forty pupils.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Heavy Rain—Break in the Canal.

Collector's Office,
Hamilton, August 30, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A most violent rain fell to the northeast of this place, and filled the streams so rapidly that every thing within reach of the highest freshets was flooded. It was with the greatest difficulty that our citizens, by turning out en masse, saved the basin. For more than an hour the town was in immense peril. Two or three small openings being made in the Canal below, in a degree relieved us, until the Canal on the second level above us, two miles from town, gave way and cut off the supply. The canal on the "six mile" level above us is a perfect wreck, if half the rumors current be true. I have seen it at the first breach, and I cannot tell how much less than two weeks or perhaps a month's hard labor will repair it. The culvert over "Two Mile" run is completely washed out, at a point where the canal is parallel with the Hydraulic Reservoir, into which the canal discharged itself. A slight breach in the Hydraulic embankment was the consequence. The torrents of rain here have been unequalled for a long time. I hear of no breaks below this place. Yours, respectfully,

W. C. HOWELLS.

DEATH OF JUDGE THRUSTON.

Died, at his residence in this city, on Saturday morning last, in his 83d year, the Hon. BUCKNER THRUSTON, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Judge T. was a native of Virginia, but emigrating to Kentucky, his fine abilities and liberal attainments brought him early into public life, and in 1805 we find him representing his adopted State in the Senate of the United States, in which he continued to serve until January, 1810, when he resigned his seat to accept from President MADISON the judicial appointment which he held to the period of his death. It is not for us to trace the history or judicial character of this eminent and esteemed citizen. That task will be performed better and more appropriately by other hands. It will suffice for us to add to this brief notice, simply, that the deceased was a gentleman in the best sence of the term; that his superior abilities and classical attainments, combined with his urbane manners in private life, made his company pleasing, instructive, and every where acceptable, and procured for him general esteem. He has descended to the tomb at a ripe age, and has left a large circle of descendants, relatives, and friends to cherish his memory.—*Nat. Intel.*

SWEETENING.—"Mister, how do you sell sugar!" "Twenty cents a pound, sir." "Can't give that. I'll drink my coffee without sugar and kiss my wife for sweetening. Good day, sir."—"Good day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetening, please call again." He called next day.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening say:

We are not advised that the Executive has received any despatches by the Ann Louisa—arrived at New York with Vera Cruz dates of the 3d instant., and from the capital of the 30th ult.—later than they had previously received. We announced in last Monday's "Union," accounts from the capital as late as the 30th July.

The N. O. papers of the 23d ult. state that a letter had been received in that city from an officer with the army under General Taylor, dated Corpus Christi, August 15. The troops had left St. Joseph's Island and were encamped on the main land—all in good health and fine spirits—no enemy near—none expected. A courier had been despatched to Matamoras and returned, who reports only 400 men at or near that place. Should this prove true, the reports hitherto received have strangely exaggerated their number.

The camp of Gen. Taylor was very pleasant, with a delightful breeze constantly prevailing.

FROM TEXAS.—*Rumored Declaration of War.*—The ship Suviah, Capt. Gibbons, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. from the bay of Aransas. She left the anchorage at that place on the 16th.

Nothing has transpired of any interest since last accounts from that point. Previous to the vessel's sailing, the steamer Monmouth came off and reported that war had been declared. How the news reached our force on the main land we are not informed. It may be that Gen. Taylor had received recent intelligence to that effect from the frontier; and then again it may have been a repetition of the menacing news received here a short time since.

Capt. Gibbons confirms the news of the loss of the Swallow. The greater portion of the cargo was lost.

Gen. Taylor, with his command, had left the neighborhood of St. Joseph's, and established himself at San Petrucio.

No further intelligence has reached us regarding the movements of the Mexicans.

A DREADFUL DEED.—A shocking event is detailed in the Auburn papers, an awful warning to those who are intemperate. A Mr. Fowler, not far from Sutphen's tavern, in the town of Niles, was cruelly murdered by his father. It is said, that the old man, on Monday night retired greatly intoxicated. Waking about 2 o'clock, he commenced abusing his wife, who at length, the door being fast, made her escape through a window, proceeding to her son's, at a short distance, for protection. The son, wishing to protect the house, proceeded thither; but upon opening the door, was stabbed by the father completely through the body with a large sharp iron, and upon falling, blows were repeated, so that by the time another son had made his appearance, no less than twelve horrible gashes had been inflicted. The son is said to have been a worthy man. There was no hope of his recovery.

A MAMMOTH STEAMER.—The Oregon, an immense steamer, intended to ply between New York and Providence, has just been completed. She is a noble looking boat, staunch and firm; she is 320 feet long, 35 wide; including the guard her width is 68 feet, and 10 feet hold. Her engine is 1000 horse power; her cylinder is 72 inches diameter, with 11 feet stroke, driving a wheel 35 feet diameter, and 11 face. She has two boilers, 34 feet long and 11 feet fronts. Not only is she large and firm, but every arrangement seems made for the comfort of her passengers. Her saloon deck is 200 feet long, and 9 feet high, containing sixty spacious state rooms, each 7 feet by 6½, and each containing two berths. Before and aft of the saloon deck is a fine promenade deck. The ladies' cabin is large and well ventilated. The lower cabin contains 175 berths.

The New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of 22d ult., mentions the almost incredible circumstance that although Gen. Taylor, commanding the U. S. arms in Texas; "has a considerable body of artillery with him, they have all been sent down there *without their guns!* It appears that some er all of the guns that the different detachments had with them at their respective points of embarcation from the United States were either not of the proper kind or calibre, or from some other cause were not suitable; and that others to supply their place were to be shipped from the North; but which had not yet arrived."

U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.—A northern paper having estimated the probable force in Texas at 3000 men, the official paper of Saturday morning reports that "the force ordered to, and *en route* for Texas is in fact much greater. We stated a day or two ago that in a short time it would probably amount to about 5000 regulars—perhaps not quite as much; but probably, with the volunteers that may join it, more. Besides, if circumstances should require an augmentation in the opinion of General Taylor, he will readily increase it to a larger force. He knows that not only Louisiana, but Texas, are fully open to his immediate requisition."

Benjamin Loder, Esq., has been elected President of the New York and Erie Railroad. A New York letter says:—"The friends of Mr. Lord, who was forced to resign, go en masse for the new officers, and the prospect is now that the road will be soon under way. $1,200,000 is chiefly pledged, and the balance can be had soon. The fact is the dry goods interest must build this road or go to Boston if they would sell to their old customers.

☞In our notice of the Explosion yesterday, we said the boilers were built by Mr. R. WIGHTMAN; we meant to say Mr. J. WIGHTMAN; but we learn since that though he made the boilers, the heads were cast somewhere in Allegheny City.

"I DO OBJECT."—An English paper contains thirteen objections given by a young lady for declining a match—the first twelve being the suitor's twelve children, and the thirteenth the suito himself.

GOODNESS.—Let the misanthrophe grumble as he will, there is many a sunny spot to cheer tho path of life.—An incident, trifling in itself, but charmingly illustrative of benevolence and virtue, passed under our window last Monday.

A little girl was crying along the pavement, overburdened by two baskets of chips.

"What is the matter, child!" said a lovely young lady, in kindest accents.

"They are so heavy," replied the girl, sitting down the load.

"Tell me where you live, and let me carry one for you."

She would not tell her residence.

"Well, my little friend, do you take one basket home, and I will stay here and guard the other. till you return for it."

With a bright smile, away trudged the tiny porter (ess,) and there stood the benevolent lady, (the daughter of one whose name is an honor to the city, whose high sense of duty, and whose unyielding integrity, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer could not move, "for modern degeneracy had not reached him.") The child found her treasure safe, and that charming lady (God bless her!) stepped lightly on her way, her heart swelling with emotions that the wisest and best might envy. She did a simple deed, "and blushed to find it fame."—*United States Gazette.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

At a large meeting of the friends of a Free Press, held at the Court House in this city, on Tuesday evening last, the 2d instant,

DAVID GILLELAND was called to the chair, and *Dr. Henry Hannen*, appointed Secretary.

Neville B. Craig, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were ably and eloquently advocated by William E. Austin, Esq., and John A. Wills, Esq. An opportunity to make objections or reply being offered, and none made, the question was put, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted *unanimously.*

Whereas, a lawless mob in a sister state of this Union, did on the 18th day of August last, in open contempt of the spirit of our national charter, and in direct violation of that provision of the Constitution of that State, which recognizes the freedom of the press and guarantees to every citizen the right to speak and print on any subject, "being responsible" to the law "for the abuse of that liberty," and in violation also of that other provision of the same instrument which forbids "unreasonable seizure" of the papers and possessions of the citizens, seize upon the printing press of Cassius M. Clay, and thus deprive him of those rights held sacred by every free, enlightened, and well regulated government;

And whereas, we, the citizens of the same national republic, have deep interest in the preservation of every citizen from violation, and in discountenancing every infringement of the provisions of those great State Constitutions which our wise and far seeing forefathers have provided as the best securities for the preservation of our republican forms of government, and as the only safeguards for the liberties and happiness of the people against the violence of lawless or usurping power;

And whereas, inasmuch as every violation of the constitutions and laws of any State of this Union, whether by the high handed arrest of Christian Missionaries, by the brutal burning of free negroes, by the lawless incursions of slaveholders or their agents into free States to arrest free citizens, or by the unconstitutional destruction of a free press, tends to weaken the only securities thrown around the rights, property and lives of weaker parties by the wisdom and patriotism of the wise and virtuous men who framed our various Constitutions; we, the citizens of one of those States, have not only the right, but it is our duty to express in clear and emphatic language our strong disapprobation of all such acts, wherever and whenever they occur;

And whereas, the chief actors in the late outrage, by publishing to the world an address justifying their conduct, have invited the scrutiny and judgement of the country, and from our silence might infer approval; Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the seizure and removal of the types and printing press of the "True American," office at Lexington, Kentucky, was a gross and unwarrantable violation of the rights of Cassius M. Clay, and a plain and unquestionable breach of the 7th and 9th sections of the 10th article of the Constitution of Kentucky.

Resolved, That while we condemn the doings of the *gentlemanly* mob at Lexington, irrespective of the attendant circumstances, we cannot refrain from proclaiming to the world our clear conviction that the conduct of the leaders in that outrage in selecting for the time of attack the moment when a long, severe and wasting illness had prostrated their victim upon a sick bed, proves that the boasted chivalry of the south had no home at Lexington, but that the leading actors were as craven spirited as unprincipled.

Resolved, That while we concur entirely in the justice of the censure bestowed by the *gentlemen* mob of Lexington upon their own followers and imitators, for the maltreatment of the free colored people of that town, we cannot perceive either the propriety or the modesty of one mob censuring the actions of their fellow laborers in the same cause.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Cassius M. Clay in his severe mental and physical sufferings, and earnestly pray that he may once more be restored to health to resume with renovated health and spirit his noble and patriotic labors in the cause of justice and equal rights.

Resolved, That it is our unalterable determination to oppose oppression in every form it may assume, honestly believing that any and every class of men, irrespective of place or business, who enjoy rights and privileges which they desire to withhold from others, are tyrants, and wholly unworthy of public regard or confidence.

Resolved, That this meeting has seen with deep disgust and detestation the conduct of the northern democratic presses of this Union, not one of which, so far as we have seen, has spoken out in open and indignant condemnation of the lawless outrage at Lexington; while many have approved the conduct of the mob, and sneered at the sufferings of one brave, true-hearted patriot, overpowered by many hundreds.

Resolved, That we consider this conduct of the presses worthy of that party, which in obedience to slaveholding dictation sacrificed Martin Van Buren to elevate James K. Polk, and which was proclaimed by James Buchanan to be the only ally of the Southern Slave Power.

Resolved, That this meeting has seen with sincere pleasure that very many of the northern whig papers have spoken out in bold and manly condemnation of that outrage, and while we cheerfully do them justice, and regret that some still remain subject to pro-slavery thraldom, we feel strong confidence that the cause is onward, and that the time will soon come when northern men will all reject the yoke under which they have so long groaned.

Resolved, That it is the clear conviction of this meeting that the slave power has, from the first formation of our Government, exercised an undue influence in our National affairs; that that influence is already overwhelming; unless resisted must become intolerable; and that it is the duty of every patriot to watch its movements, whether high-handed or insidious, and arrest its progress.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Spirit of Liberty, Gazette, Commercial Journal, Chronicle, and all other papers whose editors feel free to publish them, and that copies be sent to that noble patriot, Cassius M. Clay, and to Thomas F. Marshall and Ex-Governor Thomas Metcalfe.

Mr. R. C. Fleeson then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to invite Cassius M. Clay, if he find it necessary to remove from Kentucky, to take up his residence and establish his paper in this city.

The chairman appointed the following committee to carry the above resolution into effect: R. C. Fleeson, Wm. Larimer, jr., John A. Wills, Thos. McConnel, and Wm. E. Austin.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DAVID GILLELAND, Chairman.
Henry Hannen, Secretary.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Warsaw, Ky., if reports are correct, has been the scene of no little excitement during the past week. The cause of the excitement was the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters.

Four of them were seized. One made his escape, but was caught again over night. They were lodged in jail, and a guard of seventy men placed over them, in consequence of fears that there would be an attempt by interested persons to rescue them.

Bail was required of three of the prisoners in the sum of $12,000.

The fact as brought to us, represent that there is a large gang of counterfeiters in Warsaw; that some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens were connected with it; that a branch of it exists in Lawrensburgh, and may be in Cincinnati, and another up the Wabash; and that the prisoners threaten awful disclosures.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Nashville Whig of August 28th says:

"The Cumberland is slightly on the rise, with 28 inches water on Harpeth Shoals. The Caney Fork lies aground at the mouth of Harpeth; in a leaky condition.

UMBRELLA MUSINGS.—Philadelphia Inquirer says—"Umbrellas are like the fleeting hours of youth—when gone they never come back—like the dew on the mountain—the summer-dried river—the spray of the fountain—they are gone forever!"

DR. DEMMITT'S office is now on Third street, between Market and Ferry, two doors above the Third Presbyterian Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Sept. 3, 1845.

State of Trade—The market has not varied much since our last report. The receipts of all sorts of merchandise, through the week, have been large and stocks are gradually filling up—*full.* Very little Produce coming in, but the demand for all descriptions is active and large. With a rise in the Rivers, business will commence with great activity.

The Rivers—As we expected, the rains caused a rise on Tuesday night of about 6 inches, but the Rivers swelled very little through yesterday. We look for a further swell as soon as the effects of the rains above are felt here. The weather is still, unsettled, and we are in hopes of a continuation of the rains. 2 feet 4 inches water last evening, and rising slowly.

Ashes—The market has been rather quiet this week. The only transactions reported consist of about 40 casks of Pots at 3¾@3¾c. cash and time. Scorchings are dull but firm and small sales at 3c—some holders demand 3¼. In Pearls we hear of no transactions worth reporting.

Ale—The stock of Ale is trifling. The small sales making are at quotations.

Beans—None on the market.

Batting—The demand for both Common and Superior is considerable, and sales at quotations.

Buckets—The market is at present well supplied with these useful articles, which have become an important item in trade.

Beeswax—Little or none arriving—prime yellow would command 27c.

Brooms—Within a day or two the supply has improved, and we notice sales of about 300 doz at $1.25 for very ordinary to $1.75 for prime ₱ doz. In store they are held at $1.25@1.87½. No shaker brooms on the market.

Bark—Sales of several boat loads at our figures.

Feathers—Sales of about 3000 lbs prime live geese by the sack, generally at 28c ₱ lb. Beyond this there is no particular demand.

Butter—A very active inquiry has prevailed through the week for all qualities of Butter, and all the small lots on the market to the extent of 150 pegs have been picked up at an advance of 1@2c ₱ lb—14@16c. For 200 kegs in store, 9c was refused, and 5000 lbs in kegs and tubs sold at 10c, 90 days int. added.

Bacon—The market is now pretty well cleared out of all descriptions of Bacon. Of all our Packers but one has any assorted, and only two have shoulders at all. The market is, accordingly, very firm and closes with an upward tendency. Sales of about 10,000 lbs city cured at 6½c for Shoulders, 7½c for Sides and 8½c for Hams. Interior descriptions of Hams are selling at 7½@8c.

Cotton Yarns—Sales of some 10,000 lbs, all in small lots, at 15c. We quote Nos. 5 to 10 at 11@13c, the former being for large lots.

Cheese—The market is abundantly supplied with Cheese considering the season, and 250 bxs of W. R. sold from store at 5@5½c, generally at 5c. Goshen is held at 9@10c, as in quality.

Flour—The market has not exhibited any animation, or variation, since our report of last week. The demand is confined to city consumption and the receipts do not equal that, so recourse is had to old stock, which is selling at $3.25@3.50. Sales of Extra Family at $4.12½ ground readily commands $3.75@4.00 from wagon and on the wharf.

Fish—Sales of No 1 Herring at $4.87½@5.00, and Gibbed at $3.25@3.50. No. 3 Mackerel $3.50@3.00. Mess Shad $8.50, and No. 1 $5.00@5.00. Salmon the same. $17, and stock now quite light. The sales in a small way have been fair.

Glass—More animation in the market this week, and some considerable lots of country brands have been shipped. 8×10 is now held at $1.75, and 10×12 at $2.25@2.50 ₱ box.

Grain—The receipts of Wheat are still very limited—the price is 62½c. Oats are in very good demand, and sales 1000 bu at 27@28c. 500 bu to arrive have been taken at 28c, *on trade.* Rye is steady at 30@35c. Barley is the same and something firmer at 62½@65c ₱ bu. Limited sales of Corn at 35c ₱ bu.

Groceries—The market has been very quiet this week. *Sugar* is very firm, and sales of one to three hds at 6¼ for inferior, 6¾@6¾ for fair and good, and 7c for prime. Bbl rates ¼@½c higher.

Molasses are very firm at 37½c. Sales in the early part of the week at 37c, but none now to be had under 37½c.

Coffee—The market is very dull. Stocks are increasing and prices firm, but the sales are limited—some 250 bags of Rio were taken at 7½c for ordinary, 8c for good, and 8½c for prime.

Hay—A good deal of loose Timothy has been offered this week, and sales at $12@15 ₱ ton or 2000 lbs delivered.

Lumber—None at the River on sale. From the Yards it is going off pretty freely at $10 for Common and $20 for Clear Pine ₱ M feet. No change otherwise.

Lard—The small parcels of keg in the hands of the Packers is held at 5c. Country rendered sells at 7@7½c as to quality, condition, &c.

Metals—*Iron*—The 'strike' among the Puddlers and Rollers has finally been arranged, and all hands have been at work during the week. We are gratified to learn that no change in the price of Common Bar is contemplated, and several of the Manufacturers have expressed their determination to sell at former prices, which we again quote 3@3¼c ₱ lb. Juniata Bar is firm at 3½c. The stocks of all descriptions are filling up rapidly.

Nails—The prices of Common Nails will also be the same as formerly. Sales this week of No. 2 10d at $3.75 ₱ keg, 8d at $4, and other sizes in proportion. No. 1 10d $4 ₱ keg, and other sizes in proportion.

Blooms—We hear of no further transactions. The market is about bare.

Pig Metal—We hear of no other than retail sales this week at former prices.

Coal—Pig is still held at 2¾@3c, and only retail sales.

Tea Plate—The market is steady at $11.50 for I X and sales.

Oils—Linseed is lower. City pressed is now selling at 48c, and country at 75@75c. Land oil is the same—65@68c.

Rice—Further receipts from the East, and sales at 5c by the tree.

Salt—The market is not settled—holders have been unable to realise their demands. Sales of No. 1 Alleghany at $1.00 in bbls, and $1.06¼ delivered. Some ask $1.10. From boats $1 ₱ bbl.

Seeds—The few holders of Clover ask $5.50@6 ₱ bu, but it is retailing at $5.50. Sale from wagon at 4.75. The market is nearly bare of Timothy—sales of two small lots from wagon and store at $2—it is retailing at $2.25 ₱ bu. Flaxseed is steady at 90@92½c.

Whiskey—Common has advanced—sale of 70 bbls Common on Monday at 20c, since from wagon at 20@20½c. Rectified steady at 21@22c.

Wool—We have no new feature to notice in Wool. Choice lots of Common would command a shade higher. Common 22@23c, ¼ blood 24c, ½ do 26c, ¾ do 27c. Full blood 30c, and Prime 33c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Gorhring, Federal street.

GORHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, September 3

The market exhibited no great animation. The variety of stock offered was lessened by the absence of Calves, &c.

Beeves—The quality of the stock offered was mostly of an ordinary description, and prices ranged low accordingly. Sales of 206 head at from $2 to $3.50 ₱ 100 lbs net, generally from $2 to $3.

Sheep—There was a falling off in the number driven in, and 143 head, all offered, were sold. Prices of Lambs and Sheep range from 62½c up to $1.50 ₱ head.

Hogs—Sales at $3.50@3.62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Calves—None.

Cows and Calves—At the market in Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning, the business transacted was extremely limited. Very few offered, and on the whole it was a dull affair.

MONEY MARKET.

The market for Uncurrent Bank Notes is without variation as to the rates of discount. They are rather scarce at the moment. Eastern Exchange is plenty and steady at ¼ ₱ cent. prem. for specie.

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal,
Including the Imports and Exports for the Month of August, and the amount previously from the opening of Navigation, and also the totals.
August included.

(Carefully prepared for the Gazette & Advertiser.)

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Month of August.	Prev. to Aug.	Total.
Agr'l. Products—			
Not specified	52 046	519 112	571 158
Rye	58	2 227	2 285
Barley	145	1 319	1 464
Hay	74	963	1037
Hemp	2 763	141 051	146 814
Oats	553	16 085	16 638
Hides, Leather—			
Hides, dry	—	1 100	1 100
Leather	89 964	1 858 49	2 8 927
Lumber, Wood, &c.—			
Bark	6	471	477
Boards	132 103	333 777	465 880
Timber, sub. meas.	—	1 144	1 144
Posts	—	3 614	3 614
Staves	—	124 320	124 320
Wood	—	198	242
Mahogany	1 445	1 634	16 092
Lath	44	—	44
Mdse, Groceries, &c.—			
Alum	—	16 57	16 57
Queensware	201 263	2 479 288	2 680 551
Coffee	517 592	3 703 707	4 221 299
Copperas	1 1 47	25 723	27 870
Drugs	63 709	590 151	656 221
Dry Goods	1 795 116	10 101 954	11 897 070
Glassware	36 196	34 041	70 507
Groceries	206 221	2 02 165	3 02 386
Hardware	981 501	5 491 081	6 472 582
Lead	—	6 168	6 168
Cordage	—	13 848	13 848
Paints	107 190	227 148	334 338
Brown Muslin	473 821	3 619 043	4 092 864
Tobacco, manu	167 011	603 287	770 298
Pot & Pl'd Ashes	85 353	82 267	167 620
Sundries	20 660	41 7 61	427 421
Liquors, for	5 318	15 862	21 180
Salt	22 530	106 275	128 805
Metals, Minerals, &c—			
Anvils	18 591	179 691	216 195
Clay	200 806	559 936	760 382
Copper	11 296	111 626	124 102
Pig Metal	911 239	3 404 121	3 915 360
Blooms	950 226	9 321 078	10 271 304
Bar Iron	485 793	2 292 907	2 778 700
Nails	98 270	1 055 099	1 153 369
Steel	—	12 502	12 502
Tin	14 711	31 4 104	46 815
Spun Whiting	63 269	200 171	263 440
Cinders	—	3 130	3 130
Coal	4	31½	35½
Provisions—			
Cheese	—	6 158	6 158
Fish	1 425	9 757	11 232
Oysters	—	33 178	33 178
Stone, Brick, &c—			
Brick	147 000	472 000	619 000
Mill Stones	—	28 000	28 000
Stone	146	634	780
Burrs	12 100	54 008	66 108
Marble	2 726	111 981	114 707
Slate	204 800	50 000	254 800
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture	131 303	505 031	786 334
Oil	5 156	15 409	20 565
Paper	23 631	113 923	137 554
Rags	1 300	5 467	7 167
Tar & Rosin	49 141	98 197	147 341
Sundries	—	56 203	56 203

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Month of Aug.	Prev. to Aug.	Total.
Agr'l. Products—			
Not specified	1000	3 999	4 999
Cotton	192 659	689 102	881 761
Hemp	85 840	599 780	685 620
Oil Cake	—	46 630	46 630
Seeds	bu 207	1 781	1 991
Tobacco, leaf	3 365 679	12 969 363	16 275 042
Fhrs, Peltry, Hides—			
Deer & Buf	6 291	596 827	603 118
Feathers	50 931	314 779	365 710
Furs	665	59 537	60 202
Hides	13 141	62 341	75 482
Leather	10 068	56 496	66 564
Wool	1 144 497	1 647 575	2 792 072
Lumber, Wood, &c—			
Boards & Plank	27 000	6 830	33 830
Hoop poles	—	12 500	12 500
Lath	—	10 000	10 000
Shingles	M 15 000	63 000	78 000
Mdse, Groceries—			
Coffee	lbs 2 064	24 304	27 068
Drugs	6 077	6 301	12 378
Dry Goods	22 210	133 903	155 643
Glassware	21 141	61 651	82 092
Groceries	57 153	745 956	803 059
Hardware	17 020	66 951	84 564
White Lead, in oil	150	52 944	52 494
Ropes & Bagging	—	41 296	41 296
Boots, Hoots, &c	15 258	121 268	136 526
Pot & Pl'd Ashes	23 063	547 993	571 056
Earthenware	5 958	4 741	10 702
Kelp	44 905	44 571	89 476
Not specified	28 965	506 146	535 111
Whiskey	17 255	48 156	65 411
Glass, W	bxs

...RGH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845.

The Post makes a great ado because we chose to select as much of an article in the Baltimore American as we approved of. We do the same thing every day. There is no more reason why we should copy the whole of an article when we only agree with a part, than there is why we should copy every article in a paper because we approve of one. If the Baltimore American chose to recommend two Locofocos for office, that is no reason that we should do so, unless it can be shown that we are bound to follow its recommendation. The portion of the article we copied was interesting to Pittsburgh, and was connected and entire in its sense. The portion we omitted did not help or assist the sense of the former part in the least, and we regretted to see it, as we believed at first, and still believe, it was calculated to do injury to the cause it was designed to aid. The editor of the Post, in the fury of its zeal for the Locofoco ticket, imputes to us motives and feelings, which we cannot think he seriously believes. We could very easily retort, and with more effect, the same charges upon himself, were we so disposed. All the pecuniary interest we have in the world, is identified with the interests of Pittsburgh. The election of the Whig candidates would add nothing to our interests more than that of any other citizen. There is no one thing we more earnestly desire than the extension of the Baltimore road to this city, and we firmly and most conscientiously believe, that for the promotion of that object, the Whigs cannot do better than to vote for their own ticket. If the Whigs were to sacrifice their ticket here, on that account, we should array against the road every Whig member of the Legislature; and the editor of the Post, with all his vast expectation of a Locofoco majority, cannot for a moment expect to carry the road without the aid of Whig votes.

The editor of the Post also overlooks the fact that there are other counties interested in this road as well as this, and counties, too, which will send Democratic members. Westmoreland, Green, and Fayette will all send Locofoco delegates favorable to the road. Will these have no influence with the majority? Cannot they act in harmony with the majority? Shall the Whig county of Allegheny give up all her hopes of exerting a beneficial influence over the Whig members by sacrificing her legally nominated candidates! Such an act would be perfectly suicidal.

We tell the Post again, as we told it before—it is doing great injury to this cause by exciting this discussion. We prefer letting the matter drop; but if the Post is determined to press it, we shall not flinch from meeting it as it deserves.

A SAVAGE ASSAULT.—Last evening, a mulatto man named HICKS, a barber, who has been since Saturday *morning in* the employ of Mr. Geo. Smith, in the Diamond, suddenly rushed into the entry of a house on Smithfield street, and wounded Mrs. HOWARD, the wife of the Native speaker of that name, slightly in the face, with a razor. From the manner in which he struck her, it is supposed he intended to cut her throat. He then ran down Fifth street, closely pursued, and when near Market street, a man named Charles J. Miller attempted to arrest him, when the savage wretch cut him across the face with the razor, penetrating to the bone, and making a most ghastly wound. The villain was finally knocked down with a brick bat, and secured, and taken to the watch house. He appeared rational enough, and denied to the Captain of the Watch that he was the man, although the blood on his clothes and other evidence was clear against him. What could have prompted him to such a diabolical act, we cannot imagine. There was a high degree of excitement in the crowd, and it was evident that a very summary punishment would have been visited upon him had he not been in the hands of the legal authorities.

☞ The Canal is in the best of order. Goods are now coming through from Philadelphia, in 8 and in some instances, in 7 days. No difficulty exists in shipping every package that comes to hand. Boats have been plenty to take them off. Thus merchandise is laid down in Cincinnati from Philadelphia in twelve days. The navigation between Cincinnati and St. Louis is equally as difficult as between this city and the former. It has been shown by reports of the stage of water between this and the Mouth, that there has actually been less water several times this season below Cincinnati than above it.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Whatever may be the import of the Mexican news, Government is certainly making extraordinary exertions to meet any event that may arise on land. Yesterday several wagon loads of muskets were hauled in from the Arsenal and deposited on the Wharf for shipment to the South. We learn that the whole of Arms, Equipments, &c., ordered, amounts to *thirty two tons*, and they will ae sent off immediately by the Commerce, which arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, The orders which require the transhipment of arms on the Sabbath from the Arsenal must be urgent.

☞ Building goes on with unabated energy and rapidity in the Burnt District; but scores of houses of every description are not begun for want of materials. Never was there such a demand before, especially for Lumber, and the completion of not a few are delayed for want of it. Every Saw-mill in the county is pushed to fill bills. The progress is great indeed. No sooner do contractors get one job off their hands, than they commence another.

The Postmaster General has ordered the Postmasters at New Orleans and Mobile to make up and transmit mails from those cities to Galveston and Corpus Christi, in Texas, by the steamboats and other vessels in the service of the U. S. Government, as often as the boats or vessels shall perform trips to said places. Return mails are to be made from Galveston, Corpus Christi, and other in the Texan territory.

☞ A tremendous storm of rain and wind at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, did a good deal of damage. No less than 3. 52 inches of water fell, most of it in one hour. Two tanyards on Mill Creek were overflowed, a number of houses inundated, and a great deal of damage done by the sudden and extraordinary rise in the creek.

DEATH AT THE CONVENT.—The beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Winfield Scott, who entered the Monastery of the Visitation, at Georgetown, about six months since, died on Monday evening. She had been sinking in decline for some time past.

☞ It will be gratifying to the friends of Capt. FRISBEE of the "Big Hatchee" to learn that after a thorough examination at St. Louis of the late disastrous explosion on his boat, he was discharged.

☞ 300 of the 5th Regiment of U. S. Infantry arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and were to leave immediately for Texas. They were, we presume, from the upper Lakes.

From the Westmoreland Intelligencer.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Westnewton and vicinity, favorable to granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Pittsburgh, JOSEPH STOKELY, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Gardiner was appointed Secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have in contemplation to carry their road to the Ohio river; And Whereas, Said Company fail to obtain an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, granting the right of way to Pittsburgh, from the known ability of said company to prosecute the construction of said road to the Ohio river, west of Pittsburgh, we deem it of the utmost importance to the vital interest for the ensuing Legislature to grant the right of way on fair and liberal principles, at an early period of our legislative session:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the true interests of the State, in connection with our eastern and western emporiums, demand that the right of way be granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to carry their road to the city of Pittsburgh, and thereby secure the great western and eastern transportation through at least a part of the State.

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting, it would be expedient to hold a Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Wednesday, the 24th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for further consultation in relation to the important enterprise.

Resolved, That the meeting appoint 200 delegates, to attend said convention, when the following delegates were appointed:

Gen. Joseph Markle, Hon. J. C. Plummer, Col. J. Budd, Dr. D. Porter, John Frick, Israel Painter, Robert Hickman, Abraham Overholts, and 192 others.

Resolved, That the other sections of this county, together with the western counties of this Commonwealth, be and hereby are respectfully requested to send delegates to the proposed convention. All favorable are invited to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Greensburgh papers, and all others friendly to the improvement will please copy.

JOSEPH STOKELY, Pres't.

JAMES GARDINER, Secretary.

Measures should be taken to have Pittsburgh and Allegheny county efficiently represented in the above proposed Convention.

"DISCREET AND RESPONSIBLE" MOBOCRATS.—The Lexington Inquirer highly approves of the proceedings of the gentlemanly and orderly mob which seized *Cassius M. Clay's* property, but quite disapproves of the conduct of the "choice spirits" who mobbed the free blacks. The Inquirer remarks:

"That we have too many idle, worthless free negroes about our city, no one can or will deny; and that efficient measures ought to be taken to remove from our midst those of that class, all will admit. But it should be done in a legal way.—*Or, if the law has to be transcended a little, it should be done by discreet and responsible men*—not by such as were engaged in the brutal and inhuman outrages which were perpetrated on Tuesday night last."

On the above singular doctrine to be preached in a country of laws, the Louisville Journal thus forcibly comments:

It will require more than the solemn protest o the people of Lexington to convince any sane man that there was no connexion between the proceedings of Monday noon and Tuesday night.—The last were direct sequents of the first, and should inculcate this lesson upon the orderly and law abiding of every section of the country, that when unlicensed popular will once breaks over the barriers of law, for the attainment of any purpose, the door is at the same time opened for the admission of all those "choice spirits" whose violence and passions are held in check by the fear of the sanctions of our penal code We know of no such discrimination as that made by the Inquirer—"if the law has to be transcended a little it should be done by discreet and responsible men." When "discreet and responsible men" presume that *they* can violate the law and intrude upon private rights, and that men in an humble sphere or men addicted to vice will not tread the same path to the redress of *their* imagined grievances, they exhibit unparalleled ignorance of the force of example, and can have drawn but little information from the great volume of human experience. Were "discreet and responsible men" to fire the dwelling of a citizen, without authority, would it be enough for them to protest against all the damage, should an extensive conflagration ensue! When the incendiary applies his torch shall we condemn, and when "discreet and responsible men" choose to transcend the law by the application of a little "unlicensed fire" shall we applaud! We know of no such rule in a land of equal laws, and when a community essays to establish the precedent, consequences may be expected similar to those which have followed in the train of the proceedings taken for the suppression of the "True American."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

HARRISBURGH, August 26th. 1845.

The Court of Sessions resumed its business at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Hugh Derry, convicted of a violent assault and battery, was sentenced to the county prison for six months.

Charles Howard, the mysterious individual of Pittsburgh draft notoriety, was next brought up for sentence. If my memory serves me right I have met this financier before, and the last time I think that I saw him he was engaged in *preaching a sermon* on the landing in Cincinnati. He is well known in the west, though by a different name, which has escaped my memory. He sported an enormous pair of whiskers, looked dignified, and heard his sentence with the cool stoic indifference of an old offender who has already "done the state some service." On taking an inventory of his trunk a variety of skeleton keys, centre bits, dark lanterns, and other implements of a regular practitioner, were found. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of eighteen months, at hard labor, in solitary confinement, in the county jail, after which he will be removed to Pittsburgh to account for his possession of the drafts.

The Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner will convene in this borough on the 4th of September. From present appearances I think James Burns, of Mifflin county, stands a very fair chance of being nominated. At all events, independently of his popularity with the party in all sections of the State, he has already a large number of delegates instructed to support him.

LIBEL SUIT.

The Rev. C. SPRINGER, editor of the *Western Recorder*, published in Zanesville, Ohio has been sued for a Libel, by BENJAMIN TAPPEN, Jr., The circumstances which originated the suit, are related by the editor as follows:

☞ We published in our paper of the 7th of November last the following article:

"ROBBERY.—The son of a distinguished politician of this state, whose name out of respect to his connections, we withhold, is reported to be caged in jail for a robbery and attempted murder, committed recently on a steam boat on the Ohio river. The father is an infidel and the child is legitimately consequencing his parents principles."

In the next paper (14th same instant) we published the following:

"LIBEL SUIT.—Dr. Tappan, son of Senator Tappar, of Ohio, has brought an action for libel against the editor of the Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age, for the publication of an article charging him with having robbed and afterwards shot Mr. Dill A. Smith, which story was a gross forgery perpetrated upon the editor of the paper by some rascal to injure Mr. Tappan."

Well, for the publication of the first article brother Benjamin Tappan Jr., has commenced an action of slander against the editor of this paper damages $5,000, and he complimented him with a writ while in Steubenville on his way from the Pittsburgh Conference.

CASSIUS M CLAY MEETING.

An immense meeting was held at Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening last, Aug. 27th, to sympathise with CASSIUS M. CLAY. The Tabernacle was crowded to its utmost capacity, not less than 2500 people being present. J. H. JONES, Esq., was called to the chair; and JAMES W. TAYLOR, appointed Secretary. Messrs. S. P. Chase, Jacob Ernst, A. Tracy Howe, Benjamin Urner, James Pallan and Jas. G. Forman, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions. The following were reported and adopted:

Be it Resolved, By the People of Cincinnati in mass meeting assembled,

1. That we respectfully tender to Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, the assurances of our deep and heartfelt sympathy with him in his noble efforts in behalf of Human Liberty, and in the severe trials to which those efforts have exposed him.

2. That Americans who excite, or direct, or countenance mob violence directed against Free Printing and Free Speech, employed in the discussion of great questions of public interest, are traitors to their country and their race.

3. That the actors and abettors of the recent mob proceeding at Lexington against the printing establishment of the True American, must not expect to divert from themselves the just condemnation of impartial men by perverse misconstruction of the language of its editor or correspondents the invasion of private rights by the brute force of a mob, for the purpose—doubly criminal and doubly base—of suppressing free discussion and gratifying personal hate, against a brave man prostrated by disease, cannot be justified, excused or palliated.

4. That since it has pleased the directors of the outrage at Lexington to select our city as the depository of the press of the True American, we will accept its custody as a sacred and precious trust; and we hereby direct that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to correspond with Mr. Clay concerning the custody and disposition of the press, and take such measures in relation thereto, as with his concurrence, they may deem advisable.

5. That we recommend that public prayer be offered to Almighty God, in all places of worship, that he will be pleased to restore health to this true-hearted man and devoted patriot, who, for the sake of Truth and Freedom, has not scrupled to peril property and life, and enable him to go forward with fidelity, discretion, and unfaltering resolution, until the great object of his labors shall be triumphantly accomplished.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be published in the papers of the city, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to C. M. Clay.

In pursuance of the 4th resolution the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence with Mr. Clay, viz: Benj. Urner, R. G. Mitchell, J. S. Glascoe, J. Ernst, J. Calhoun, G. W. Phillips and O. Lovell.

WHIG WATCHWORD—"NEVER GIVE UP!"—The Nashville Banner after reviewing the causes which resulted in the Whig defeat in Tennessee, at the late election, closes as follows:

The Whigs of Tennessee, then, as well as of every other part of the Union, possess every reason for abiding hope and unceasing exertion. Their cause is just—patriotism bids them fight on—while in the unwise measures and in the jealousies and rivalries of their opponents they will find powerful auxiliaries of future triumph and success. The Democrats have the rope in their own hands, in the Nation and in the State. Fear not—they will soon hang themselves.

Whigs of Tennessee! stick together like a band of brothers—"Fight on—fight ever"—never give up! What though you may be in the minority now, or may even remain so two years hence, a national victory in 1848 will compensate you for all your reverses, and give a permanent triumph to your dearly-cherished and glorious principles!

"Never give up! though the grape-shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock, and the storms or the battle,
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst:

Never give up! if adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distresses,
Is the stout watchward of Never give up!"

A MASTODON.—The bones of a Mastodon have been lately exhumed near Newburgh, New York. The United States Gazette has been furnished with a list of the bones and their weight. Some of the small bones are yet wanted, but enough are obtained to make a good display, as will be seen:

Head and tusk,	692 lbs.
Hip bones,	165
Legs,	344
Back and neck,	197
Feet,	383
Ribs,	120
Shoulder blade,	94
	1995 lbs.

Eye socket measures 22 inches in circumference.

Thigh bone 3 feet 6 inches long.
Hip bone 6 feet 4 inches long.
Ribs 8 feet 4 inches long.
Fore leg and shoulder blade 9 feet, without counting foot and ankle bones.
Head 4 feet long, and 3½ broad.
Tusks 9 feet long.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.—By returns, recently published, it appears that on 39 lines of railway in England, embracing about 1900 miles, the business for the *six* months ending with *June*, amounted, in round numbers, to 13,000,000 dollars, being an increase of about 2,000,000 dollars over the corresponding six months of last year. The London and Birmingham road increased 250,000 dollars, 9,000 a week; the Great Western 200,000; the Grand Junction 150,000; Midlands 250,000. Taking the value of money at 4 per cent., we have thus an aggregate increase of property of about 200,000,000 dollars, if we make no allowance for increased expenditures, of which no account is given.

Governor Wright, of the State of New York, has issued a proclamation relating to the disturbances in Delaware county, which it proclaims and declares to be in a state of insurrection. The proceedings of the Anti renters are stated with so much force as to convince every candid mind that no other alternative was left for the Governor in the discharge of his duty.

"We do not doubt," says the Albany Argus, "that vigorous acts will follow this proclamation. Adjutant-General Farrington proceeded on Tuesday afternoon, in the steamboat, via Catskill, to Delhi, and will see personally that its requirements are promptly carried out."

STEREOCHROMY.—A new method of Fresco painting has been introduced at Munich, Germany, under this name. Much interest has been excited in relation to it, on account of its superiority to all former methods of painting upon plastering. It resists the influence of continued exposure to the changes of the air, diluted acids have no effect upon it, and pure acids but little; it is much more susceptible of beauty, richness and power of color, and presents greater facilities for the artist to render what he desires; it forms with the ground upon which it is laid an inseparable mass, resisting the force of the hammer or of sharp pointed instruments. Such an invention must be of incalculable benefit to the arts.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The State Journal states that S. F. VINTON, of Ohio, and L. R. SUMMERS, of Kenhawa, Virginia, will appear for the defendants, the citizens of Ohio, at the trial next month in Parkersburgh.

New Orleans continued very healthy—weather very hot, but the people too much engrossed in the Mexican war excitement to think of yellow fever.

From the St. Louis New Era.

FROM SANTA FE.

We have been favored with a letter from a respectable gentleman in Santa Fe, dated July 8th, and directed to a gentleman in this city. We publish the letter so far as relates to public matters. As every thing from that country is interesting at this time, and as this letter comes direct from an authentic source in the heart of New Mexico, it will be read with pleasure. The state of public feeling in that country furnishes a strong reason for great despatch and celerity in all efforts to march forces against that part of Mexican Territory. The condition of affairs at Santa Fe calls for the quickest possible movements on the part of the United States.

SANTE FE, July 9th, 1845.

Dear Sir.—The all absorbing question since you left here last spring, with a majority of the Mexicans, has been, whether the department will be embraced within the limits of Texas in case of annexation by the United States? I am firmly of the belief there are a large portion of the inhabitants of this country anxious for annexation, and they are looking forward to the time with anxiety for its consummation. They say that Texas has since her independence always claimed the Del Norte for her boundary, and we are in hopes that boundary will be insisted on both by Texas and the United States. If they are left out by the United States, their case will be a bad one, as Mexico is aware of their anxiety to be admitted into the Union. They are somewhat alarmed, since hearing that it was the intention of Garcia Condi to visit New Mexico this summer or fall. I believe, if he should arrive before the limits of Texas are known here, there will be strong opposition made to his entrance, and I should not be surprised if arms are resorted to to repel him. New Mexico has become heartily tired of the Government of Mexico, and would make a strong effort to throw off the yoke if the promise of a little aid was offered them; they are ripe for revolt. I think that this excitement is kept up by some of the most influential and wealthy men of the province, who, I am informed, hold themselves ready to act at a moment's warning.

They are in expectation of hearing from some of their friends in Missouri by the caravan, advising them the course they are to pursue;—some anticipate a force from our western frontier this fall to take possession; they will find many friends if they come, they will be greeted as the deliverers of New Mexico. Report says that Garcia Condi will send for the Camanches to treat with them, the object of this treaty is not known. There has been an expedition sent against the Yutaws, commanded by a Charvis, of Albiqué; nothing has been heard of its result yet. We are but few Americans in Santa Fe at this time, the place is quite dull, no business doing. The Plasare has been better than it was ever known; there has been more gold got out lately than formerly. If G. Condi reaches here before the arrival of the caravan, we anticipate some difficulty from him and the Southern troops that are here. I shall be on the watch, and send runners to meet the caravan to advise them not to attempt to enter, if he has command, or has a force to sustain him. If he does not reach here before their arrival, I think, if the Americans are united with the American party of this province, we may be able to sustain ourselves until we get aid from home, or we may be able to retreat to Bent's Fort. Under the present authorities, the duties will be the same as last year. Durand is still custom house officer and very friendly to Americans. There is still a manifest disposition on the part of the Vera Cruz soldiers here to pillage us, and they would have done so if they were not in dread of the inhabitants that are friendly to us.

New Mexico has lost one of its best men in the death of D. Marano Charvice, who lately died in consequence of the amputation of his leg; it was done too late, mortification had taken place.

Yours respectfully.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer A. M. C. Smith, after a week's unwearied investigation of the circumstances over which Time had to a measure thrown its mysterious curtain, arrested on Monday evening, under the direction of the Chief of Police, Catharine Costello, alias Maxwell, and her reputed husband William Maxwell, charged with the murder of a female in February last. The facts are these: On the 14th of February, 1845, a box was procured from a Packing-box Maker in Gold street between Fulton and John, and taken to Jersey City, where it was secreted in the Rope-factory of Maxwell. That night the body of a young female, who it is charged had died at Madame Costello's residence in Lispenard street through mal-practice, was deposited in a sack, and conveyed thence in a sleigh to Jersey City, where it was placed in the box and subsequently delivered at Adams and Company's Express Office, and by them forwarded agreeably to the following direction: "Samuel Whitney, Woodstock, Vermont; Care of Peter Dudley, Concord, N. H." From information given Officer Smith some ten days ago, he was led to believe that a certain man was cognisant of the above facts and accordingly arrested him, and though he denied all guilty knowledge he was detained in confinement till he finally confessed the matter and stated that before he nailed the cover to the box he looked at the body and found it to be that of a very pretty female with black eyes and a profusion of rich black hair, apparently an English girl. There is a second charge against these parties, which involves in its guilt a third person.

In the Month of June last Mr. Charles Mason, who keeps a dry goods store at No. 7 Avenue D. took a young girl of very respectable parents in this City, who had become involved in disgrace through her intimacy with him, to Madame Costello, who became the instrument of a most foul and unnatural deed. The girl has related all the particulars to the Mayor, before whom the investigation of these cases yesterday took place, and stated that she was led to the house by the deception of Mason, who averred that he was taking her to a friend of his, a physician, and that once there she was forced to submit to the operation. Several days subsequent her condition was such as to oblige her, in order to avoid exposure, to leave her home and remain for a time in Mrs. Costello's house, under her immediate care, which she did. She farther adds that her system has been utterly prostrated by the shock, her health impaired, and that her constitution is now in a most wretchedly delicate and diseased state. Mason is a married man and has a family, which only aggravates his guilt in this most horrid affair Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and Mason were committed to the Tombs last evening to answer the charge before the proper tribunal, and unless the Habeas Corpus writ be resorted to they will doubtless be made to suffer an adequate penalty for their murderous deeds. Too much praise can scarcely be awarded to A. M. C. Smith for his exertions in this matter. He is one of our most vigilant officers and an estimable citizen.—*New York Tribune.*

A CASE OF SEDUCTION.—A trial of unusual interest took place in our Court last week. It was a prosecution for seduction, with a promise of marriage, under the late law of the Commonwealth, making it punishable with imprisonment, not less than one year, in a jail or penitentiary.

The prosecutrix in the case, was Eliza Early, only child of Jacob Early, Esq., of Hanover, in this county, aged about 17, and the defendant was Henry M. Todd, son of David Todd, Esq., of the same place, age about 21 years. They were both of respectable and wealthy families, and of good standing in community. An indictment was found against the defendant on the complaint of the prosecutrix, and a strong array was made by council and all the evidence that could be procured on both sides. After a trial, which occupied about two days, the defendant was convicted, and sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100, the costs and confinement in the county prison for one year, the shortest time allowed by the law.

This is the first conviction, we believe under this law, in the State, and the trial created no little interest in our community—the Court House being crowded to its utmost capacity, mostly during it. The council for the Defendant were Messrs. McCormick, Alricks and Fleming. For the Prosecutor, Messrs. Fisher and Kunkle, and the address of the latter to the Jury was one of the most eloquent and effective appeals ever heard. It brought tears from the dense mass of people, who listened with breathless silence, and seemed to be carried away by the speaker.—*Har. Tel.*

A letter from Pensacola, under date of 20th instant, announces the arrival there of the sloop of war John Adams and the United States war steamers Princeton and Mississippi.

We are glad to learn that there is a likelihood of Com. Conner getting to sea again shortly—as in case the Potomac cannot be repaired, it is likely the Commodore will take to the John Adams, or one of the steamships.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 21st says:

We have heard it said that the captain of the ship Queen Victoria, just returned from Aransas Bay, gives it as his opinion, from what he saw while there, that there is need—and urgent need, too—of reinforcements to General Taylor's command.

It is said that the people, or many of them at least, about Corpus Christi (many of whom are Mexicans) are in the confidence, if not in the pay, of the Mexican nation, and that they have sent intelligence of General Taylor's arrival, position, &c., to Matamoras.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 22.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The departure of the Alabama yesterday for Texas wrought up the martial ardor and excitement of our citizens to a high pitch. Nothing else was talked of during the day; passengers were running hither and thither, completing their preparations for the expedition, and the friends of the troops, and especially of the volunteers from this city, crowded to the scene of embarkation, to take leave of them and wish them "God speed" in their patriotic enterprise.

And first came Major Gally's and Captain Forno's companies of Volunteer Artillerists—the former consisting of 123 men, and the latter of 100 men.

Besides Maj. Gally's and Capt. Forno's companies, five companies of the 7th regiment U. S. Infantry, viz—

Comp. B—Capt. Francis Lee and Lt. Dana	38
" C—Capt. Holmes and Lt. Humber,	42
" F—Lt. Britton and Lt. Gantt,	40
" H—Capt. Hawkins and Lt. J. M. Jones,	39
" I—Capt. Moore and Lt.——,	41
Lt. Hanson, commanding a detachment of	14
Lt. Gatlin, with non. com. staff and band; and	
Surgeon Craig.	

Other Officers, ordered to join the Army in Texas:—Capt. Cotton, 3d Infantry; Lieut. Scarritt, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Kinsbury, Ordinance; Lieut. Shepherd, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Bratham, 4th Infantry, and Surgeon Wharton.

The Secretary of War made a requisition on the Governor of Mississippi for a draft of men, who are to be held in readiness for further orders.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th says:

Companies A and I, 3d Artillery, are ordered to Aaransas Bay, Texas, and will sail in a few days, from this port. Brevert Lieut. Col. Childs in command, Surgeon Hawkins. Captains Burke and Taylor, Lieut. Churchill Gilham, Ayers, and Kilburn.

Lieut. Sherman ordered to Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

☞ Efforts are about to raise the "Star-Spangled Banner" with a good prospect of success.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer

WASHINGTON CITY, 22d Aug 1845.

I have obtained from the Treasury Department an account or the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending June 30, 1845. All the quarterly returns not having been received at the Treasury, the statements of the amounts imported and exported on the first nine months, up to 31st March last, are exact. The statements of the last three months, I have taken from monthly returns which are sent by the Collectors to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his information, and which are not so exact as the quarterly returns, but are only approximated to exactness. The totals, however, will be sufficiently exact to give a good idea of the amount of Imports and Exports, and the official returns, when made and published, will probably not vary more than a few hundred dollars from these statements.

Value of Imports for the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Value imported in 9 months, to 31st March, 1845.

Free of duty	$15,062,324	
Paying duty	70,795,576	
		$90,857,900

Value imported in three months, to 30th June, 1845.

Free of duty	7,945,576	
Paying duty	20,685,440	
		$28,631,816
Total imports in 1845		$119,512,606
Of which there was Paying duty		96,480,896
Free of duty		24,025,770

Value of exports for the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Value exported in 9 months to 31st March, 1845.

Foreign Merchandize	12,224,383	
Domestic Produce	65,050,728	
		$80,586,561
Total exports in 1845		$102,891,022
Of which there was—Domestic Produce		92,914,165
Foreign Mde		14,977,457

The proportions of foreign goods which were imported free of duty and paying duty, and re exported in the last three months, are—

Free of duty	1,121,872
Subject to duty	1,631,252
Total	$2,753,124

The imports of Specie during the year ending 30th June, 1845, were—

Imports in 9 months, ending 31st March, 1845	3,187,123
Imports in 3 months, ending 30th June, 1845	764,910
Total imports	$3,952,233

The exports of Specie during the year ending 30th June, 1845, were—

Exports in 9 months, ending 31st March, 1845	$7,727,718
Exports in 3 months, ending 30th June, 1845	749,933
Total exports	$8,477,651

The total value of imports for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is

	$119,512,606
The total value of exports for the year ending 30th June, 1845	107,891,922
Excess of imports	$11,620,984
The total exports of Specie for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is	$8,477,651
The total imports of specie for the year ending 30th June, 1845	3,952,233
Excess of exports of Specie	$4,515,418

Iron Steamboats.

At a recent meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, Mr. Porter, the President of the Statistical Society, made the following remarks, which will be read with as much interest by the shipping merchants and ironmasters of this country, as those of England.

Mr. Porter said that he would to state a few facts respecting the Iron Trade. Sir J. Guest, of Dowlais Works, in evidence before the Import Duties Committee 1840, stated that

The iron made at the beginning of this century amounted to ..... tons 150,000
In 1806 258,000
In 1823 452,000
In 1825 581,000
In 1827 704,000
In 1835 1,000,000
In 1836 1,200,000
In 1840 1,500,000

Mr. Porter further said that Mr. Jessop, of the Butterley Works, estimated the annual produce in Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, in 1840, at 1,396,400 tons; and the quantity of coal used for smelting that quantity was 4,-877,000 tons, besides 2,000,000 for converting into wrought iron. To illustrate the importance of iron steamers, he could state that the Aaron Manby iron steamboat, built in 1820 at the Horsley Iron Works, has been in use ever since, and the repairs to her hull have not altogether cost £500 in those twenty-five years. A small iron steamboat has been plying in the Shannon since 1825—she is still in good condition. The number of iron steamboats launched since 1830 is more than 150. The steam navy of the East India Company consists in a great part of iron—25 are now in use in India.—London Athenæum.

BALTIMORE—August 27.

Flour—Howard street Flour remains without animation. Sales new were made yesterday at $4,50, which price holders to-day are firmly asking. Old flour is in limited request at $4,37. Provisions—The demand for beef and pork continues with unabated activity, and the advanced rates heretofore noticed are fully maintained. We quote as follows:—Mess pork $11, prime $11@11,50, mess beef $10,50@11; No. 1 $9@9,50, and prime $7@7,50. There is no change of moment in bacon, but the light stock in first hands imparts much firmness to former rates, and in some cases ½c advance has been realized on shoulders. We quote as follows, viz: Shoulders 7@7¼, sides 7¼@8, assorted 8@8¼, and hams 8½@10c.—Sales of 10 hhds shoulders at 7¼@7½c, the latter rate for very prime, and 50 hhds sides at 8c. Baltimore cured hams are held at 10@11c; sale of a small lot at 10½c. Lard is in good demand at 8@8½c for No. 1 in kegs, and 7½@8c in bbls. Sales of 100 kegs at 8½c, and 15 bbls at 8½c, on time.—[Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA—August 27.

Coffee—Sale 300 bags inferior Laguayra on wharf at 7¼c on time. A sale of Sicily Lemons from the wharf at $6@6,25. Fish—No arrivals; mackerel are scarce, especially No. 1's, we quote at $14,50, 2's $11, and 3's $7,25 from store. Not much doing in Flour this week, and the export sales do not reach 2000 bbls. at $4,25 for sound old stock, $4,50 for fresh ground, and $4,25 for scraped. Market firm at these rates, and stocks light.—Hemp—Sales of 40 bales Italian at $190, 4 mos; 50 bales Manilla $145, 6 mos. and a small parcel American dewrotted at $95. Lead is held higher; we quote at 4½, 6 mos. Ohio firm, with sales to the trade of sperm at 95@100c; whale 57½@58c; linseed sells in lots at 61@65c.—Provisions—The market for Pork is firm, with an upward tendency. Small sales Mess at $14, and Prime at $11, cash. Bacon—Sales in lots at 7 and 8c for Shoulders and Sides and 9c for Hams; canvassed 10@11c.—Lard more firm; sales at 8c. Butter scarce at 9½@9½c for Western. Cheese—Sales of Ohio at 6½@7c. Rice—Sales at $4,87½@4. Seeds—Small sales of good and prime timothy at $2,50@3. Cloverseed is wanted; sales of one or two parcels at $3,50, but generally held higher. Sugar—N. O. continues in demand at full prices, and 500 hhds sold at 7@7½c, 4 and 6 mos. No transactions in Muscovadoes.—[U. S. Gaz.

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street above Smithfield. je24

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31 d2w&wtf

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-wly

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff. Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. apr-wly

J. H. DUNCAN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, and L-wly BROWNSVILLE, PA

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—
Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils;
Bleached, Lard and Elephant Oil;
do and crude Whale Oil;
Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;
Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. jy18-w3m

TO THE PUBLIC,

AND TANNERS IN PARTICULAR.

AN advertisement has made its appearance in the Gazette, signed by R. Montgomery and F. Wilbur, which is calculated to give to Tanners and others the impression that we are engaged in the manufacture and sale of Bark Mills, which we have no authority to manufacture or sell. To correct the erroneous impression their advertisement is calculated to produce, we make the following statement:—The Bark Mills we have here before sold, purporting to be of Montgomery & Harris' Patent, but which were in an important part our own improvement, were sold when we had full authority to do so, and we guarantee to every purchaser a perfect title to his Mill and the right of use.

We are now manufacturing and selling Bark Mills of our own improvement and invention. Our Letters Patent we will show to all who call on us. We guarantee to all Tanners who purchase our Bark Mills we are now manufacturing, a perfect title and right to use the same. A suit for infringement was recently had in one of the United States Courts, in which said Montgomery, Wilbur & Co. were plaintiffs, said suit being decided in favor of defendants, and agreeable with the decision of that Court, established beyond dispute the fact that the Bark Mill we are at present manufacturing and selling, in no way infringes upon the Patent of Montgomery & Harris' Mill, and agreeable to the decision of that Court the r patent is confined to a machine entirely useless. The reason that an earlier notice has not been taken of this matter, is that one of the proprietors was absent and the other extremely ill.

aug29-d2w&wlt NORTON & OWEN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Lewis, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement. sep2-w6t* GEORGE EVANSUE, Administrator.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make payment to the undersigned Executors on or before the 22d of October, and those having claims against said estate will please present them at that time above mentioned, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY EWING, Executrix.
sep1-w6t* SAMUEL EWING, Executor.

W. M. COOPER & CO.,

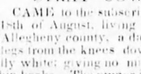
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

NO. 107 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE just received a large and well assorted stock of **Seasonable Goods,** to which they invite the attention of dealers. They will be receiving frequent additions to their stock through the season, and will be able to offer every inducement to purchasers in regard to prices. aug25-d1&w2

STRAY COW.



CAME to the subscriber on or about the 15th of August, living in Ross township, Allegheny county, a dark red Cow, white legs from the knees down; a white spot on her face, belly white; giving no milk. She is entered in the township books. The owner is requested to come forward